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Part One
Pages 1-8

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STORM BLOCKED TRAFFIC

Surface Roads Yielded to Snow and a Driving Gale.

MORE SNOW PROMISED FOR TO-DAY

The Wind Blew Twenty-five Miles an Hour in the Streets and Forty-eight Miles at Sandy Hook.

Borne from the northeast on a gale that blew through the streets at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and forty-eight miles an hour at Sandy Hook, the first real snowstorm of this season visited this section yesterday afternoon. The snow swirled in and out among the high buildings where the drafts of air were the strongest and beat down upon the unfortunate passers with cutting and chilling effect.

Beginning, as it did, at a little before 6 P. M., the storm increased in intensity and volume until at midnight but few conveyances were running, and it was with the utmost difficulty that pedestrians were enabled to keep upon their feet.

Umbrellas were of no avail whatever, as the gusts of wind seemed to muster at every corner, lay in wait for those who were foolish enough to raise umbrellas, and then either tear them from their hands entirely or leave them in a state of utter collapse.

The few weary and unwilling cab horses that were out stood disconsolately with their tails turned to the storm, while the drivers, their thoughtful masters, crept within the cabs and wrapped themselves about with the blankets which should have served a more humane purpose.

The cable roads made more of a success in running than did the other surface roads, but even these, with their many snow sweepers and the tremendous power at their command, were frequently blocked, and passengers were put to great inconvenience.

The Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines caused considerable delay to impatient homegoers by getting jammed at various times during the evening at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and disarranging the lines throughout their entire lengths.

Delays of from twenty minutes to half an hour were of frequent occurrence on these lines, while upon those that still employ horse power. they were even more protracted.

The horse cars on the east side were compelled to stop running at an early hour, except where the teams were doubled, and even then it was but occasionally that a car could be seen after midnight, and the few that were seen were struggling to get back to their houses and put up for the night as soon as possible.

The Fourth Avenue line doubled its teams early in the evening, and by the use of plows and sweepers managed to keep its road in condition for the running of cars with a half-hour headway.

On the west side things were in much the same condition. The Sixth Avenue surface line made an effort to run with single teams until it became almost an impossibility to move the cars at all, and the desire of the drivers and conductors was to get under cover rather than to accommodate the belated members of the populace.

The Belt Lines early got tangled up in the snow, but with that persistence which is peculiar to a Belt Line car horse they managed to struggle through where others would have long before given up the task. On Eighth Avenue the teams were early doubled, and fair service was maintained up to midnight.

The peculiar flanges which the cable cars have, to enable them to pass over all switches but those which it is wished to have them take, whether they are open or not, failed to work in certain instances on the Third Avenue line last night, and caused many delays.

One of the Third Avenue cable cars, while north bound at 7:30 P. M., took the wrong switch at Park Row and East Broadway and blocked all traffic for over an hour. At one time the block extended from East Broadway to the Post Office.

The car that caused the trouble ran on the East Broadway track, the cable became twisted, and stopped all the cars upon that section of the road, until the car had been jacked back into position on the proper track, the cable attachment unscrewed, and the grip readjusted.

The inconveniences that were suffered by passengers or would-be passengers on the lines running up and down town led to an unwonted crowding of the elevated trains, which were compelled to carry more persons than their accommodations warrant.

The cross-town lines made little or no pretense of running after 10 o'clock.

The full fury of the storm was observable upon the main span of the Brooklyn Bridge, where the gale swept through the wires with a piercing whistle that made the passengers in the cars start, and then cuddle themselves within their greatcoats as though to evade the sleet that blew furiously against the windows.

The Weather Bureau early put out storm signals, and ordered them up all along the North Atlantic coast. The snow extended from Charlotte, N. C., to anywhere away up in Canada. At Montgomery, Ala., the thermometer stood at 34° above, and at White River, Canada, at 30° below zero.

At Qu Attle, Canada, the barometer registered 31.28, which indicated that the storm had not yet spent its greatest force. The thermometer in this city registered 26° above at 11:30, and was then still falling.

There is every indication, the Weather Bureau reported last night, that to-day there would be more snow and much colder weather.

The Storm on Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 26.—Long Island City is buried to-night under snowdrifts. A sharp northeasterly wind continues to sweep from Montauk Point to Hunter's Point bearing icy flakes of snow.

Railroad transportation suffered early in the evening in this city. The cars of the Steinway Electric Road were stalled. A little later the horse railroads stopped work.

The Long Island Railroad brought its huge snowplows into use, and sent them out over the various branches of the road.

THE STORM GENERAL.

High Winds Along the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—This has been a stormy day throughout a large section of the country. The extent of the area covered by the storm is exhibited in the statement of weather conditions issued at 8 o'clock this evening from the Weather Bureau. The statement is as follows:

A storm, developed rapidly in the Gulf States, central in Alabama, has moved northeastward and is now central in South Carolina. It has caused rain and snow in the Middle States and the Atlantic and Gulf States. It will be attended by high northeasterly winds from Nantucket to Hatteras, shifting to northwesterly winds south of Hatteras to the Gulf.

The barometer is unusually high north of Dakota and now reads 31.2 inches. The pressure has risen rapidly in New-England the upper lake region, on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau, and in Texas; it has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in Maine, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the extreme Northwest.

Snow has fallen in the Middle States, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, with rain in the Gulf States.

Snow will fall in New-England, the Middle States, and the lake regions, and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf from Port Eads to Pensacola, and on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville sections to Wood's Holl section.

IN THE SOUTH.

The First Sleighing of the Season at Washington and Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The weather to-day was in strong contrast to that of Christmas. To-day dawned with a cold, snow-laden sky, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon a veritable snowstorm, the first of the season, set in. The ground was soon covered to the extent of an inch or more with snow. Many took advantage of the wintry donation to get sleighs out upon the avenues of the capital.

The snowstorm continues to-night, but there are indications of an early change to rain or hail.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—The first snowstorm of the season was extraordinarily heavy. The flakes began to fall early in the afternoon, and sleighs were running throughout the city by nightfall. Late at night the wind subsided and the snowfall was succeeded by a heavy rainstorm.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 26.—Two inches of snow, the first of the season, fell here this morning.

A Blizzard at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—The first snow of the Winter began to fall here this afternoon about 4 o'clock, and in a few minutes a small-sized blizzard had developed. The snow was wet and heavy, and turned the pavements and streets into a mass of slush that made walking and street-car traffic exceedingly difficult. About 7 o'clock the snow changed to a driving sleet-storm, and at midnight the hail was still coming down as fiercely as when it began. Reports received from all sections of the State show that the snowstorm was generally prevalent, and that for the first time this Winter the country is covered with snow.

Trains Late at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—A heavy snowstorm set in at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and at 10:30 P. M. about six inches had fallen, and the storm is still raging. Several of the street railways are tied up, and on the others traffic is greatly delayed. The steam railroads have not suffered much as yet. Several roads report trains an hour or so late. If the storm continues, however, both steam and street railway service will undoubtedly be greatly interrupted by to-morrow morning.

Extreme Cold in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 26.—The first Arctic wave of the Winter came down on St. Paul this evening. The range of temperature over the Northwest was from zero at St. Paul to 26° below at Que'Appelle, Canada. The barometer at the latter point has reached the high level of 31.26. Signal Service Officer Lyons reports that temperatures ranging from 20° to nearly 40° below zero will be registered over the Northwest to-morrow morning. No moderation is expected before Friday.

In the Ohio Valley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26.—A heavy snow is falling throughout Southern Ohio and Indiana, all of Kentucky, and West Virginia. In the mountain sections of the last two States there is great rejoicing, as it will probably cause a big rise in the rivers, thus letting out the immense log rafts that have been accumulating for months. The snow ranges from six to twelve inches in depth and is drifting badly.

In the Central West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Snow began falling in this city to-night, but abated toward midnight. A high wind prevailed and the mercury fell to twenty degrees above zero. Reports from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan say that snow falls prevail in those States.

Says His Mother Deserted Him.

A mite of a youngster was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station Tuesday night by Charles Garman of 211 West Thirty-sixth Street, who said the child had been sleeping in the hallway for two nights.

The little fellow said his mother had been living at the house until a few days ago. She went away and left him there, and he was then turned out into the street. He said his father was James Murphy, a jockey.

The child was given to the care of the Gerry Society in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning.

After Snowballs a Revolver.

Charles E. Wagener, eighteen years old, of 429 East Seventy-second Street, could not resist the temptation last evening of throwing snowballs at Mrs. Barbara Chrevmak, who was standing in front of her home, 1,328 First Avenue. The woman was hit once. Her husband, Charles Chrevmak, ran after the boy, and, catching him, gave him a thrashing.

When Wagener was released, he pointed a revolver at Chrevmak. A policeman arrested Wagener.

Patriotic Republican Club Meets.

The Patriotic Republican Club met last night in its clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street. Congressman Philip B. Lowe was present and made an informal address. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and Lewis H. Bold, Assemblymen-elect from the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, were to have spoken, but could not attend. Congressman Lowe was elected an honorary member of the club.

Brave Rescue Was in Vain.

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the North River at Pier 1 about 6 o'clock last night.

Policeman Mulcahy of the steamboat squad and George Colligan of 55 Greenwich Street leaped into the water and succeeded in overtaking the man. They brought him ashore, but he died before an ambulance arrived.

Received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President to-day, at 1 o'clock, in the East Room of the White House, shook hands with about 100 delegates attending the biennial convention of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, now in session here.

Christmas Tourists, $55 and $75. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, 310 West 59th St.—Adv.

MUTINOUS CONVICT SHOT

An Exciting Struggle in the Ohio Penitentiary.

TRIED TO KILL A FAITHFUL GUARD

The Keeper Badly Hurt in Revenge, but He Killed the Leader and Injured Another Prisoner.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The series of assaults upon guards at the Ohio Penitentiary, which began about six months ago, culminated this morning in a bloody encounter in which one prisoner was shot and instantly killed, another dangerously wounded with a pistol ball in his leg, and a guard seriously injured by being beaten over the head with a bar of iron.

The shooting occurred in Reynolds's foundry only a few moments after the men had marched to the shops for the day's work. The convicts who participated in the affair were Joseph O'Day, a Cuyahoga County prisoner serving a two years' sentence for forgery; John Burk, a Lorain County prisoner, serving two years for robbery, and John Bird, serving one year, from Franklin County, for shooting to wound.

The mounting room in the foundry has for some time been in a bad state. The prisoners have had full sway, and were in the habit of doing as they pleased. The officials decided to put a stop to this, and last Saturday, Guard S. J. Temple of Columbiana County was placed on duty in that department. Several of the bolder prisoners in the shop began at once throwing out hints to the guard that if he wanted to retain his residence in America he had better not attempt to enforce the rules. Guard Temple is rated as one of the bravest and most efficient guards at the penitentiary, and consequently these warnings did not deter him in the least from performing his duty. He looked over the men he had to deal with and saw at once that O'Day was the leader of the gang.

Temple had occasion Monday morning to report O'Day for violating the rules. O'Day and his friends at once threatened revenge, and Christmas morning, when the men were at breakfast, Temple was informed that a plot had been made to kill him, and he was advised by friends to arm himself and be prepared for the attack. Prior to this time, Temple had never carried a weapon of any kind, but he decided to act on the advice and purchased a revolver. He hardly expected that the men would carry out their threat, and, when he reported at the foundry for duty this morning, he had almost dismissed the subject from his mind. But the prisoners had not given the plot up by any means, but, on the other hand, were more determined than ever of ridding the shop of an official who dared to do his duty.

Temple marched his company in at 7:30 o'clock, as usual, and just as he stepped inside the building, O'Day, Burk, and Bird attacked him. Burk caught Temple by the throat, Bird held his hands, and O'Day struck him on the head with an iron bar. Temple succeeded in getting his hands on his revolver, but the prisoners prevented him from taking it from his pocket.

A desperate struggle then ensued between the prisoners and guard, each striving to secure possession of the weapon. "Get me a knife, somebody," shouted O'Day, "and I'll cut his throat!"

Several of the guards in the other departments heard the scuffle and rushed to Temple's rescue. Guards Fulton and Butler were among the first to arrive, and they threatened to club the men, and in this way succeeded in dragging them off Temple, who by this time was covered with blood, which flowed from the wounds on his head. In the meantime, Temple had fired two shots from his revolver, having aimed them at Reuben Gardner, a Wood County prisoner, whom O'Day had asked to get a knife. One shot struck Gardner in the leg, and passing through, came out on the other side, producing a very painful wound.

Temple fired the shot without taking his revolver from his pocket, and when, a few minutes later, the guards came to his rescue, he took the revolver out, and, deliberately aiming it at O'Day, shot him dead. Temple claims that when he fired the fatal shot, O'Day had turned to renew the assault on him. Prisoners ran in all directions, and the guards were at first afraid to interfere in the affair for fear of being shot.

Temple stood in the middle of the floor, with the revolver in his hand, and refused to give it up. He was dazed by the severe blow he received on the head, and it was only after the weapon had been taken from him that he could be induced to go to the hospital. Dr. Ireton examined his injuries and found him to be suffering from a severe bruise on the top of his head, but nothing to indicate that his injuries will prove fatal.

O'Day, who already had been pronounced dead, was carried to the hospital. Coroner Herbet then held a post-mortem examination and found where the bullet had entered the left side, passed through the fifth rib, and, piercing the lung, lodged just under the skin on the right side. O'Day was rated as a bad prisoner, having been in trouble several times. He had sixty days of his good time taken off last May for assaulting Diamond Herring, a Richland County guard. He was twenty-three years old and the place of his nativity is given on the prison records of Deadwood, S. D.

Representative Gear's Sudden Illness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Representative and Senator-elect Gear of Iowa is ill at the Portland, his Washington home. He was at the Capitol Monday, but yesterday was unable to be out, and it was reported that he was in a serious condition. This morning, however, he is said to be very much better, having passed a comfortable night, and he is much improved to-night, and resting easily.

He was seized with what was described at the hotel as "a rush of blood to the head," at about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, resulting in loss of consciousness. This he regained yesterday, but callers at his room, including members of the Iowa Congressional delegation, have not been admitted. Four physicians have been in attendance upon him.

Miss Pollard Wants the Money.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—An afternoon paper prints the following: "It is said on good authority that the attorneys for Madeline Pollard contemplate following Congressman Breckinridge on his lecturing tour throughout the country in an effort to attach the receipts in payment of Miss Pollard's verdict for breach of promise. This will be done, it is said, by filing a transcript of the judgment had in Washington in each place the Colonel lectures, and basing a creditor's bill upon that. The Colonel lectures in this city to-morrow night, when the opening gun will probably be fired."

THE AIR BRAKES DID NOT WORK

Sixteen Persons Injured by a Collision in Texas—An Overturned Stove Starts a Fire.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas., Dec. 26.—As a result of a collision between two passenger trains one mile west of this city at 6 o'clock last night sixteen persons were badly injured.

The list is as follows:

BURROUGHS, Miss KATIE, of Waxahachie, Texas; head slightly bruised.
CARSON, W. F., of Wallis, Texas; seriously injured about head and hip.
CLARK, GEORGE, of Sardis, Texas; hip and hand hurt.
CLARKSON, WILLIAM, of Olehune, Texas; head cut.
CONNALLY, ——, of Waxahachie, Texas; slightly bruised.
DALLSON, R. L., of Pulaski, Tenn.; hurt about head.
EDLING, J. T., of Omaha; side, arm, and head bruised.
ELMER, WALTER, train boy; arm and hip bruised.
ENOS, Mrs. ——, of Waxahachie, Texas; hurt internally, probably fatally.
HARROLD, E. B., of Forth Worth, Texas; head hurt.
HFSTER, T. J., of Corsicana, Texas; rib broken and injuries about the head.
MAYS, ——, the engineer; legs injured.
ROGERS, Mrs. W. H., of Holland, Texas; arm and shoulder injured.
TAYLOR, ——; head cut.
VANCE, LEE, of Mexia, Texas; badly bruised.
VANCE, Mrs. LEE; badly bruised.

The west-bound Texas Central passenger train was slowly passing over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway crossing when the south-bound passenger train on the latter road crashed into the rear coach, striking it squarely in the middle and overturning it. The passengers and seats were piled into a mass in the forward part of the car. An instant later the car caught fire from an overturned stove. A line of hose was hurriedly stretched from the Texas Central locomotive to the burning coach, and the flames were extinguished before any person was badly burned. After half an hour's hard work, the wounded passengers were gotten out and conveyed on improvised stretchers to neighboring farmhouses, where they received medical assistance and were cared for by the people living in the vicinity.

The accident was caused by the failure of the air brakes on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas train. A wrecking train soon cleared the track and traffic was restored at midnight. Several of the injured passengers were able to continue on their journey, but the majority of them will be compelled to remain for several days.

WILL NOT CHANGE MR. FLAGLER'S PLANS

To Visit Florida, Notwithstanding Gov. Mitchell's Announcement.

Gov. Mitchell's announcement from Jacksonville that he would honor the requisition of Gov. Hogg of Texas and cause the arrest of Henry M. Flagler, charged with violating the Texas anti-trust law, whenever Mr. Flagler may set foot in Florida has not alarmed Mr. Flagler.

He said yesterday at his office in the Standard Oil Company's Building that he would not change his Florida plans on this account. It is his habit to go to that State in January with his family for the Winter. He is preparing for that visit now, and will make it as soon as business engagements will permit. He expects to be there about Jan. 20.

J. R. Parrott of Jacksonville will probably act as attorney for Mr. Flagler in the event of an arrest. He is Vice President of Mr. Flagler's railroad, the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River.

S. C. T. Dodd, solicitor for the Standard Oil Company, said that if an arrest were made application would doubtless be filed with the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus and that pending argument Mr. Flagler would be admitted to bail. Mr. Flagler was never in Texas, the State that wishes to secure his return as a fugitive from justice.

MALBY AND FISH BOTH CONFIDENT

Each Claims to Have Votes Enough to Secure the Speakership.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Speaker George R. Malby arrived here to-day, but will go to New-York to-morrow. He will open his Speakership headquarters at the Delavan House on Saturday.

He was in conference to-night at the Hotel Kenmore with Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Warner Miller, William G. Burleigh of Whitehall, and ex-State Senator Emerson of Warren County. Nothing definite was stated to have resulted from the conference.

Mr. Malby stated to a reporter that Mr. Fish's claims were absurd, and that half of the members claimed by Mr. Fish are not for him. Mr. Malby expressed himself as confident of success, and said that he had sufficient members pledged to assure it.

Mr. Fish was about the Delavan House to-night. He will also open his Speakership headquarters on Saturday. He is as confident as ever and still claims to have sixty-eight votes.

Thought It Was a Joke to Steal.

Edward Ornstein, who came to New-York from Bohemia seven weeks ago, and intended to go to Cincinnati to study theology, was in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. He kept $30 which Emanuel Ornstein of 309 East Seventy-fifth Street, with whom he lived, but who is no relative of his, gave to him to pay for a passage ticket Emanuel wanted to send to a friend in Bohemia. Edward thought his action was a good joke until he was arrested yesterday morning. He says his friends will pay back the money. The case against him was continued, at his request.

Gov. Flower at the Hotel Kenmore.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Gov. and Mrs. Flower returned from Watertown late this afternoon and drove to the Hotel Kenmore, where they will reside until New Year's. The apartments in the hotel, which the Governor had engaged in advance, were in the section visited by the flames during the fire in the Young Men's Christian Association Building last night, and another suite had to be taken. When Senator Hill learned of the fire he tendered the Governor the use of his handsome home, Wolfert's Roost, but the Governor concluded to accept the new arrangements made for him by the hotel people.

Shot Wife, Children, and Himself.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 26.—William H. Whiteman of Winooski to-day shot and killed his wife, then shot his two children, and finally shot himself. The son was wounded in the head and the daughter in the neck, but it is thought they will recover. The wife ran out of the back door and neighbors ran to her assistance, but before they could reach her they heard a shot in the house, which killed the murderer. Whiteman was at one time worth considerable property, but had lost it all through drink. To-day he was ordered to leave his house, and it is thought that this was the cause of the deed.

TRUSTED CLERK A THIEF

National Bank of Commerce Robbed of $28,000 by Edward R. Carter.

CONFESSED TO PRESIDENT SHERMAN

He Was Transfer and Coupon Clerk, and Had Been with the Bank Twenty-nine Years—Says He Didn't Gamble.

Edward R. Carter, for twenty-nine years in the service of the National Bank of Commerce, at Nassau and Cedar Streets, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters. He stole money from the bank, and confessed the theft. The amount is estimated to be from $28,000 to $30,000. Examination of Carter's accounts will indicate it precisely.

As transfer and coupon clerk, he had charge of the accounts of corporations for which the bank is agent. Receipts for interest on bonds were posted in his books. He kept account, also, of disbursements. This had been his work for years. He was implicitly trusted. The officers of the bank regarded him as one of their best men.

A large corporation for which the bank acted as redemption agent called yesterday for its account. Carter was directed to prepare it. When he had passed over a memorandum he was asked if it included everything, the inquiry being made because the amount of the balance was to be telegraphed and President Sherman wished to be exact.

Carter replied that it covered everything except $28,000, which he had paid for coupons due Jan. 1. Asked why he had paid coupons before maturity, he said he had done it for accommodation. Jan. 1 being close at hand, he thought no harm could come of it, and it would work itself right in a few days. Cashier Duvall rebuked him, and Carter expressed himself sorry for what he had done. He promised never to do it again.

When this conversation was repeated to President Sherman he directed that the prepaid coupons be brought to him. Carter broke down under this demand, and confessed that he had spoken falsely. No prepayments had been made, he said, but he had stolen the money and had spent it.

There was a tearful scene at the confession. Carter had grown from boyhood in the bank, and the officers felt specially well disposed toward him. He protested that he had not gambled with the money or spent it in dissipation, but had used it for living expenses. President Sherman saw no course for him except to order an arrest. A telephone message was accordingly sent to Inspector McLaughlin. Detective Sergeant Doran appeared in response to it.

At the Tombs Police Court, where Carter was arraigned before Justice Ryan, the charge entered against him was that he was a suspicious person. His age—forty-four years—and his residence—246A Monroe Street, Brooklyn—having been recorded, Justice Ryan remanded him to Headquarters.

Carter showed no embarrassment in court. He was neatly dressed and gloved and carried a glossy silk hat. Neither he nor the detective would speak of the case. All that Justice Ryan knew was that he was a defaulter for a large amount of money from a bank.

No explanation was made at the bank of the means by which Carter had helped himself to the money. President Sherman was questioned as to this. He said he preferred to tell the story in his own way and to say no more. Then he wrote out the following:

The National Bank of Commerce has discovered a defalcation by its transfer and coupon clerk, Edward R. Carter, amounting to about $30,000. Carter has been in the bank twenty-nine years, beginning as messenger boy and being promoted from time to time until he reached his present position.

Among his other duties he was required to receive and pay coupons and maturing or called bonds. On comparing a balance this morning the officers discovered a discrepancy of some $28,000, which he accounted for by claiming to have paid in error that amount of bonds before their maturity. When asked to produce the bonds he was unable to do so and admitted his guilt.

It is not learned that he speculated or indulged in any vices. He claims to have used the money in his living expenses. He has been placed under arrest. The loss, of course, is not a serious one for the bank, which has a capital of $5,000,0000 and a surplus and undivided profits of $3,500,000 more. But the defalcation is none the less distressing, as Carter had the confidence of all who came in contact with him, and he has a wife and two children.

"The affair is specially distressing," Mr. Sherman added, "for Carter had been with the bank almost as long as any of us. A man in his position was worth and received a good salary. I cannot understand how he used the money."

Mr. Sherman declined to say how much salary Carter was paid. Nor would he speak of the method by which the money escaped. He believed that the thefts covered a long period. They would not have been observed by the National Bank Examiner, he said, in an ordinary examination.

Carter had money intrusted to him for payments. He was obliged to redeem all bonds and coupons presented at maturity. There was no way of deceiving the owners of bonds and coupons, unless they wished returns carried to their credit as depositors, and this system could not have been long continued except by collusion with one or more other clerks. If he sold bonds or coupons that had been redemmed, money to meet demands for further redemption would not have been in hand. The account that exposed him had been large and one of long standing.

President Sherman said that previously, when the balance had been reported, he had taken Carter's word for it. He now supposed that in submitting figures, Carter must have covered his theft. He was able to do so, because no one suspected him.

"To-day's discovery," Mr. Sherman said, "was in a way accidental. We made it precisely as I have indicated. No examiner or outside expert had any part in it. I had no more thought when I reached the bank to-day that this thing would burst over Carter than I had that some one would charge me with wrongdoing. We were all amazed at the disclosure."

A thorough examination was begun by the bank yesterday into Carter's accounts. Other books will also be overhauled. A force of men remained at the bank into the evening, presumably to look for the bottom of this work. Whether or not the supposition is right that the account on which Carter was caught was so large and complicated, and had been carried so long as to enable him to manipulate it for his own benefit, will doubtless be determined by the investigation now in hand.

At Police Headquarters Carter told Inspector McLaughlin that he had begun stealing in a small way, but helped himself liberally when he saw that he could do so undetected. He did not involve accomplices in his work or imply collusion. When questioned closely he became silent. He maintained apparent composure.

Edward R. Carter lived with his wife and two children—a girl and a boy—at 246A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, near Nostrand Avenue. Mr. Carter has lived in that section for the last seven years, but was little known in the vicinity. He was born in this State.

Friends say he was a man of domestic habits. He returned home usually about 7 o'clock, and remained there unless he visited some of the neighbors with his wife.

Mrs. Carter was said to be ill from nervous prostration.

Mr. Carter is a Unitarian in belief, but does not belong to any congregation and seldom went to church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He was not, so his friends say, a man who spent much money. Until last Spring he lived opposite to his present house. He moved because the landlord raised the rent $2 a month. He now pays $42 a month for his house.

Miss Edith Carter, daughter of the arrested clerk, went to Police Headquarters last night and asked if it was true that her father had been arrested. She was told that he was locked up in the cells of the building. At her request, she was allowed an interview with him.

FATE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Historic Old War Ship May Be Placed in Proper Condition for Active Service in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Constitution may not, after all, be stationed in Boston for the use of the Naval Reserves. The suggestion that the historic ship be repaired for such work has led to the proposition that the ship be fitted for actual service and used in the regular navy.

It would require almost as much money to do this as would be needed to build an entirely new vessel. The Navy Department's preliminary estimate of $100,000 is intended to begin the work of rehabilitation. It will take fully $300,000 more to furnish the Constitution with new decks, spars, rigging, upper works, and cabin accommodations. The hull of the ship is believed to be in pretty good condition. A board of survey should meet at Portsmouth, N. H., to-morrow to examine the ship, and upon the report will depend whether the Constitution can be repaired to be of any value as a cruising vessel.

Originally it was intended to spend only $8,000 to place the ship in condition for the practice work of the Naval Reserves. This amount provided for certain minor changes which would not render the ship seaworthy. An act of Congress will be necessary to enable the larger plan of improvement to be carried out. This is a bad year in which to ask for improvements of this sort which can be safely postponed.

MAJESTIC KEPT OUT OF PORT

THE STEAMER PROBABLY ANCHORED IN THE LOWER BAY.

Tugs Which Went to Meet Her Could Not Find the White Star Liner—Her Big Cargo of Mail.

One of the mysteries of midnight was the non-appearance of the Majestic. The probabilities were that she was anchored somewhere in the lower bay, but nobody knew it for a certainty.

After an unusually slow passage, even for this time of year, the swift ship of the White Star Line passed inside Sandy Hook at 5:20 last evening. For some reason she was not reported from Fire Island.

It was blowing a gale at the time, and the sea was running high. The snow began to fall just as the steamer swung into the channel and headed for Quarantine.

It was expected that she would get up to her dock before 7 o'clock. Men were kept in readiness to handle the passengers and baggage. Tugs were sent down the bay to bring up the unusually large foreign mail, and a large staff of clerks was kept on duty in the post office to receive and distribute it.

The tugs came back at 11 o'clock last night and reported that the Majestic could not be found.

Anxious people awaiting friends, who went to the White Star Line pier, were told that nothing had been heard of the Majestic since she passed Sandy Hook.

The report sent up from Quarantine was that the snow was falling so thickly that it was impossible to see 100 yards ahead, and that it would have been a risk for the Majestic to venture up the channel.

The Majestic carries 1,672 bags of mail, the largest single consignment ever given to any one vessell that crosses the Atlantic. An accident to the Germanic, about two years ago, when she had a large mail aboard, compelled her to put back to Queenstown. She reached there just in time to get her mail bags aboard the Bothnia, which happened to be the mail ship for the Cunard Line that week. This double consignment gives the Bothnia the record of carrying the largest mail that ever crossed the Atlantic. But the mail that the Majestic will probably land in this port this morning is the largest that the British Post Office ever consigned here by one vessel.

It will impose upon the clerks in the New-York Post Office the distribution of nearly half a million single pieces for local and outgoing delivery, aside from the "closed" bags that are made up abroad for the larger cities, and which are not opened in the New-York Post Office.

The Majestic is one of the mail boats subsidized by the British Government, so the White Star people do not profit any more by this large consignment that they would if the ship brought only one letter.

If, on the other hand, the mail the Majestic carries had been going from this country to England, the owners of the boat would have received $6,000 or more for carrying it. If the Majestic's mail gets in this morning it will be a very busy day in the New-York Post Office.

H. G. Marquand Withdraws His Name.

President Henry G. Marquand of the Metropolitan Museum of Art wrote as follows to Mayor Gilroy yesterday:

I wish to withdraw my name from the letter respecting the Park Commissioners, directed to you, the same having been subscribed in haste and inadvertance.

The letter referred to was one presented to the Mayor last week calling for the resignation of Park Commissioners Tappen and Clausen.

The New-Orleans Bribery Cases.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The jury in the case of Kane and Thriffley, the Councilmen accused of bribery, has been discharged and a mistrial entered. It was locked up for five days.

On Full Time Next Week.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 26.—Belding Brothers & Co.'s silk mills, employing 400 hands, will begin running full time next week. The mills have been running short time for nearly a year.

Committee of Seventy Meeting.

The Committee of Seventy will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is probable that some of its important sub-committees will then make reports.

WILLIAMS DENIES ALL

Schmittberger Lied, He Says, to Keep Out of Prison.

TELLS MR. GOFF OF HIS WEALTH

He Had $15,000 or $20,000 When He Became a Policeman at $1,000 a Year.

FOUR CAPTAINS ACCUSED BY SHALVEY

Schultz, the ex-Ward Man Says, Has Collected Since the Committee Has Been in Session.

Inspector Alexander S. Williams was a witness before the Lexow committee yesterday. His examination was not finished. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

So far as he had the opportunity in the investigation of that part of his career which was made by Mr. Goff during the afternoon, he denied any act incompatible with official integrity. In regard to the evidence given by Capt. Schmittberger, who testified that he had given the Inspector money collected by him, the witness said Capt. Schmittberger lied and that he had perjured himself to keep out of prison.

In explanation of his wealth, Inspector Williams swore that three or four years before he went on the force, in 1886, as a patrolman at $1,000 a year, he came to this country from Japan, where he was connected with English dry-dock companies. He had $15,000 or $20,000. Of this the greater part was in London exchange, but the witness could not tell at what bank it was payable.

He put the money in the safe of a man named Terry, but the witness said Terry was now dead. In addition to this money Inspector Williams said that he owned, when he came over here, six or eight building lots in Japan.

He bought a house in Leonard Street, Brooklyn, the property 109 East Tenth Street, where he now lives; two pieces in Cos Cob for $1,160 and $3,600, and a house at 403 East Sixteenth Street, which he bought for $9,000 and sold for $11,000.

The Inspector did not say why he sought employment as a policeman at $1,000 a year when he was worth $20,000 and had eight lots in Japan. He denied being interested in Hollywood whisky or the Continental Hotel. And he disclaimed any knowledge of disorderly houses in his precinct. He said it was not his duty to obtain such knowledge. He denied having received a bribe from Perkins in connection with street-cleaning contracts.

Money for Four Captains.

Ex-Ward Man Edward Shalvey testified that he collected between $300 and $600 a month from keepers of disorderly houses, policy shops, poolrooms, and saloons in the Twelfth Precinct and gave the money, less 20 per cent., his commission, to Capts. Webb, Doherty, Eakins, and Schultz. The blackmail, he said, was levied before Capt. Webb went to the precinct, and was kept up uninterruptedly to September, 1894, when Shalvey was reduced to the ranks under the general order doing away with ward men.

In the examination of Samuel Lobenthal, attorney for Luella Blood, the keeper of a disreputable resort, Mr. Goff asked if the witness did not know that the Blood woman had been forced by Capt. (now Inspector) Williams to buy the house 109 West Thirty-first Street at an exorbitant price. The witness took refuge behind his privilege as an attorney and refused to disclose the knowledge he had obtained from his client. He said, however, that Mrs. Blood paid $29,000 for the property when it was worth only $20,000. He testified that Mr. Goff had said something to him in private which he had admitted was true. It was evident that what Mr. Goff said to him was that Capt. Williams had forced the woman to buy the property.

Sheehan's Requests for Favors.

Mr. Goff, immediately after the morning session opened, placed in evidence the letter written by Commissioner Sheehan introducing Proctor, the alleged gambler, to Capt. Schmittberger, referred to in Capt. Schmittberger's testimony. The letter has been published in The New-York Times. Mr. Goff also read and offered in evidence other letters written by Commissioner Sheehan which showed the intimate relations which the Commissioner had with Capt. Schmittberger.

Favors were asked by the Commissioner for his political friends. The letters were written on Police Department paper or on that of the law firm to which Commissioner Sheehan belongs. There were requests for the use of Capt. Schmittberger's influence in securing appointments on the street railroads for Commissioner Sheehan's friends. Commissioner Sheehan also wrote a letter to Mr. Moss, which was read, thanking him for an interview in which Mr. Moss had referred to him favorably.

Capt. Meakim Is Ill.

Mr. Goff then called for Capt. Meakim, who did not respond.

"I understand," said Mr. Goff, "that Capt. Meakim is ill. I hope he will recover, because we want to have him as a witness."

Policeman Edward Shalvey, who was ward man at the Delancey Street Station, and who has been on the stand before, was recalled. Policeman Shalvey wears six service stripes on his sleeves. He said he had been on the force thirty-three years and nine months, but had not applied for retirement, and was still able to do duty.

He testified that he had been ward man in the Seventh, Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twelfth Precincts, but was now connected with the City Hall squad. He served under Capts. Mount and Siebert in the Fifth Street Station, and under Capts. Webb, Doherty, Eakins, and Schultz in the Delancey Street Station. Under the general order reducing all ward men to the ranks, he again became a patrolman last September.

Shalvey, the Collector.

Shalvey said he began collecting money in the Delancey Street Station before Capt. Webb's time, he having been stationed there previous to the Captain taking command. He collected from disorderly houses, liquor dealers, pool sellers, and policy-shop keepers.

Q.—From whom did you receive instructions? A.—I did not receive instructions. It was the custom when I became ward man and the system was well understood. I only received instructions when there was trouble.

Q.—You made arrests then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whether they had paid for protection or not A.—Yes. So long as they conducted

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

their places in the proper manner they were not interfered with.

Q.—You never arrested them unless a complaint was made? A.—No.

The witness said he made a round of the precincts every month and collected the assessments. Sometimes the keepers of the different places brought the money to him. When he got it he handed it over to the Captain.

Q.—Did you get any of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—About 20 per cent. Sometimes I got more than that.

Q.—What did you assess the houses for? A.—The poolrooms paid $50 a month, the policy shops $20, the liquor dealers $2, and the disorderly houses were rated from $10 to $25 a month.

Paid by Alderman Clancy.

Q.—Why was the amount of money paid by the liquor dealers so small? A.—The assessment was collected and paid to me by the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the district. It was paid so that they could keep open on Sunday, and we protected them as well as we could.

Q.—Who was the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association in that district? A.—Alderman Clancy.

Shalvey said the poolroom money was collected by a man named McCabe, and a Mr. Friedman collected the money from the pool sellers.

Q.—How much money did you collect on the average? A.—About $400 a month. I think I got $600 one month.

Q.—Did you collect the money from the disreputable houses? A.—Sometimes. I collected the money and sometimes Max Hochstim collected it. Hochstim was known as the agent of these houses. He also acted as their bondsman, and I always thought he had plenty of money.

Capt. Webb Took 80 Per Cent.

Q.—Did Capt. Webb get this money? A.—Yes. When I collected the money I gave it to him and he would give me 20 per cent. for my share.

Q.—Could you have kept back part of it? A.—Sometimes I did not turn all of the money in to Capt. Webb. It happened that I sometimes collected money that I thought belonged to me.

Shalvey said that there were no greengoods men in the district at the time. While Capt. Webb was in command the policy-shop men paid their assessments through another man, so he knew nothing about the amount of their assessments at that time.

In reply to a question from Senator Lexow, the witness said he did not know whether it was the general custom to pay 20 per cent. for collection, but he always received that percentage.

Q.—How did you pay the money to Capt. Webb? A.—I gave him the money in bills. He would count it and give me my share.

Q.—In the station house? A.—Usually.

Q.—How much did you give Capt. Webb altogether? A.—About $300 a month on the average.

Webb's Average $3,600 a Year.

Q.—Then you paid Webb during the two years and six months you were with him about $9,000, or $3,600 a year? A.—If that is what it figures up, I suppose I did.

Mr. Goff put the witness on record in innumerable ways in regard to the statements which he had already made, so that by no possibility could his evidence be thrown out on legal grounds. Capt. Doherty succeeded Capt. Webb, and the collections from the places indicated by the witness under Capt. Webb continued under Capt. Doherty. McCabe continued to act as the agent of the policy dealers, and the method of collecting from disorderly houses was the same as the witness had previously indicated.

Collections for Doherty.

Q.—How much did you collect under Capt. Doherty? A.—Between $400 and $500 a month.

Q.—Did you pay the money to him? A.—I deducted what was due me before I gave it to him.

Q.—Did you tell him how much you kept back? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he make any objections? A.—No.

Mr. Goff asked Shalvey, as he has asked of all witnesses who have testified to bribery, whether he collected the money so that the bribers were free to violate the laws, and whether it was the understanding that they should be let alone. The witness said he gave the money to Capt. Doherty in bills at the beginning of each month. According to the figures which he had given the total amount collected by him for Capt. Doherty amounted to $6,800.

Matter of Course with Eakins.

Capt. Eakins succeeded Capt. Doherty. He was in charge of the precinct for about a year and a half, down to the end of 1893. The witness testified that he collected money for Capt. Eakins, as he, had for the two other Captains. Money was taken from the same class of people. He had not had any conversation with Capt. Eakins when the latter took command about the collections, because it was an understood thing that these should be made, and both took it as a matter of course.

Q.—How much did you pay Capt. Eakins each month? A.—About $400. One month I got a $600. The liquor dealers paid pay during Capt. Eakins's administration. I was told that no money was to be collected from them.

Q.—That was in 1892? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who gave you that information? A.—Capt. McCullagh was in charge of the precinct for twenty-four or forty-eight hours just before Capt. Eakins. I talked with him, and he told me not to collect from the liquor dealers.

Policeman Shalvey said the reason why the collections varied in amount was because at times the disorderly houses were closed. The initiation fee for opening such houses was $50. Under Capt. Eakins, he said, he sometimes collected money from liquor dealers who were not members of the association.

Lists Furnished by Clancy.

Alderman Clancy gave him the list of all the men who were members of the association, and any who were not on the list were subject to assessment. Certificates of membership in the association were hung up in the saloons, and it was understood that these exempted the saloon men from assessment. Under Capt. Eakins the money paid by the policy dealers was raised from $10 to $20 a month. This was in accordance with the rule which went into force all over the city. None of the people who were assessed ever objected. They paid as a matter of course, because they knew that if they did not pay they would be closed up. Shalvey said that he thought he paid Capt. Eakins about $6,000 altogether.

Schultz Got $300 a Month.

Capt. Schultz succeeded Eakins in December, 1893, and staid there until September, 1894. No poolrooms were open during Schultz's administration, but the policy shops, disreputable houses, and the liquor dealers who were not members of the association had to pay tribute as before.

Q.—How much did you collect during Capt. Schultz's term? A.—About $300 a month, on the average.

Q.—The collections went on then just the same as before right up to September of this year? A.—Yes.

Collections Even in September.

Q.—So that beneath the terrible frown of the Lexow committee this outrageous system was continued just the same? A.—Yes.

Q.—In spite of the disclosures made here? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Captains take the money just the same? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—If you did not collect as much as you had been doing, what would happen? A.—I would lose my position as ward man.

Shalvey was asked to step down while Albert M. Judd, a house surgeon at the New-York Hospital, went on the stand. Dr. Judd said that three weeks ago Luella Blood was brought to the hospital to be treated for a fracture of the thigh. He thought the fracture was about a week old. The woman had been treated outside of the hospital. Dr. Judd said that he did not know the woman was under subpoena to appear before the committee, and that neither he nor any of the physicians at the hospital had any desire to thwart the purposes of the committee. He said that, in his judgment, the woman had a fracture of the thigh, but that Dr. Lewis N. Stinson was in charge of the case and had made the diagnosis, and, as he understood, believed she had a fracture of the thigh. While the woman was in bed and unable to be taken before the committee, Dr. Judd said that it would be possible to take her testimony at the hospital if necessary.

Mrs. Blood's Real Estate.

Samuel Lobenthal, a lawyer at 114 Nassau Street, who acted as Mrs. Blood's attorney and real estate conveyancer, was the next witness. He said that in 1886 or 1887 he had negotiated for the purchase of the property in East Twenty-ninth Street, next to the vestry of the Little Church Around the corner, which building is now in process of demolition. He had searched the title and acted as Mrs. Blood's attorney in the purchase of the property. He said the house was bought by Mrs. Blood to give to her daughter.

Q.—You knew that Mrs. Blood kept a disorderly house, didn't you? A.—I heard so.

Q.—Did she tell you at any time that she was forced to buy this house by a police official? A.—I am this woman's attorney, and I think that any communication she made to me is privileged. I prefer not to answer the question.

Attorney Lobenthal said he had not searched the title to the property 109 West Thirty-first Street, which Mrs. Blood bought from Mme. Perry.

Forced to Buy a House.

Q.—Did Mrs. Blood say that she was compelled to buy this house by a police official? A.—Well, yes, she did; but this was a privileged communication to me as a lawyer, and I don't care to say anything about it.

Mr. Goff tried to prevail on the witness to testify as to the details of the conversation which he had had with him yesterday morning before the session of the committee. During this sparring between the two lawyers it came out that Mr. Goff had told Mr. Lobenthal that Mrs. Blood had been forced to buy the property by Capt. (now Inspector) Williams, and that Mr. Lobenthal had admitted that what Mr. Goff had told him was about right.

Q.—Now, I ask you, Mr. Lobenthal, if it is not true that the woman said that she was compelled by Capt. Williams to purchase that property? A.—I want to avail myself of my privilege as an attorney and not answer that question.

Chairman Lexow sustained the witness and he was not compelled to answer.

Paid Thousands Over Value.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Blood pay from $7,000 to $10,000 more than the value of the property? A.—Well, yes; the amount specified in the deed was $29,000. The value of the property is about $20,000.

Q.—The value of the property then was about what it is now, I suppose? A.—I do not think it has increased in value.

Policeman Shalvey was then recalled. He declared that nothing was said during Capt. Schultz's administration about the danger of making collections while the committee was in session. He admitted that $500 per month was collected during this year. There were twenty or twenty-two policy shops at $20 per month, one or two disorderly houses which paid $20 or $25, and ten or fifteen liquor dealers who were not in the association. In the nine months during which he was ward man for Capt. Schultz he paid to the Captain $4,500. He did not know of any Christmas presents ever having been made for any of the four Captains under whom he had served at Delancey Street.

Eakins Taxed Pushcarts.

Q.—Were any collections made from pushcart men? A.—Yes; but only under Capt. Eakins's administration.

Q.—Did you make these collections? A.—The ordinance officer made them. He turned the money over to me in a sealed envelope, and I handed it to the Captain.

Q.—Did the Captain know what it was? A.—Yes, he knew where the money came from.

The witness said no collections were made from soda-water men so far as he knew. Nor had he any information of his own knowledge about collections from store keepers for violation of the sidewalk ordinance. Frank Larkin, now a patrolman, was the ordinance officer, who made the collections from the push-cart men.

Q.—Were these all the collections that were made while you were ward man at Delancey Street under these four Captains? A.—We collected $50 every three months from a man named Herman, who keeps a lumber yard at the foot of Delancey Street.

Paid to Violate the Laws.

Q.—Was this for violation of the sidewalk ordinance? A.—Yes.

Q.—What else? A.—Well, we got $40 every month for six months from Apollo Hall.

Q.—Was this for protection and to allow them to violate the excise laws? A.—I suppose it was.

Q.—Apollo Hall is frequented by the aristocracy of the east side, isn't it? A.—Yes.

A hall in Grand Street, near Clinton, was assessed $10 a month, and the collections from Apollo Hall were made during the six Winter months of the terms of all the Captains. These later collections referred to by the witness were considered a special fund, and not included in the amounts he said, in the testimony which he had already given, he averaged every month. Shalvey said he had sometimes taken the Captains' book of passes on the street railroads to be renewed, but had never obtained passes at theatres, ferries, or from other corporations.

Capt. Martens Called.

This ended Policeman Shalvey's examination, and Capt. Martens was called to the stand to testify as to the whereabouts of his wife. Mr. Goff said the Captain told him last Thursday that she would be present after the noon recess. When Capt. Martens came back after the recess he told Mr. Goff that his wife had gone to Norfolk, but that she would be in New-York again Saturday, ready to testify.

Q.—I suppose she is still in Norfolk, is she, Capt. Martens? A.—She is, unless she came home after I left this morning.

Q.—Have you had letters from her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you written to her? A.—No; I sent my brother to her.

Q.—Oh, it was an understood thing among the Police Captains that they shall not write letters, isn't it? A.—Well, I never write letters.

Mrs. Martens's Absence.

Q.—You have been married a long time and have six children? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was your wife ever away from home at Christmas before? A.—No.

Q.—Well, why is she away from home without reason now? A.—She is not away without reason. Her sister's husband is dying, and may be dead now. My wife is there with her, and my wife's mother is living with me.

Q.—That is a very creditable thing on your part, Capt. Martens, that you should have your mother-in-law living with you. Now, when can we have your wife here as a witness? A.—Give me until to-morrow morning and she will be here.

Capt. Martens was told to bring his bank book and deeds to property and those of his wife to-morrow. He declared he had no bank books, but Mr. Goff told him "to bring them anyway."

Detectives at the Race Tracks.

A rumor that Inspector Williams would be put on the stand was sufficient to crowd the courtroom half an hour before the time set for the afternoon session. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was an early arrival, and he took a chair near Mr. Goff's seat, where he would have an excellent view of the witnesses and members of the committee. Father Ducey followed a few moments later, and the two clergymen soon became absorbed in a confidential conversation, which seemed to afford pleasure to both.

The crowd became so dense that Mr. Goff had to fight his way to the counsel table. As soon as he was ready to proceed, Senator Lexow rapped for order. Mr. Moss called the names of Detective Sergeants Philip Reilly, Von Gerichten, McCloskey, Heidelberg, and Crowley, all of whom responded. Dr. David Webster was then called to the stand.

Mr. Goff asked Dr. Webster about the condition of a man named Hollingsworth, whom the committee had subpoenaed. Dr. Webster replied that Hollingsworth had trouble with an eye; that he was in danger of losing it, and that it would aggravate his misery to examine him. It might cost him his sight.

"This committee," said Mr. Goff, "is endeavoring to open people's eyes, and not to close them, and so we shall not insist upon Hollingsworth's appearance here."

Mr. Goff then said he desired to have spread on the minutes an affidavit signed by J. Frank Patterson of Red Bank, N. J., a detective on the Monmouth Park Race track, who swore he had seen detectives of the New-York Central Office staff looking out for thieves on the track, and that they were paid for their services by the local authorities. Mr. Goff next called Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly and questioned him about the practice.

Reilly's Lucrative Vacation.

Reilly said he never was at Monmouth Park, but that every year for the past ten years he had spent his vacation of ten or fifteen days at Saratoga, and performed police duties at the races there with Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten. They were not acting under any orders from the New-York Department and were paid by the Saratoga officials. Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten corroborated Reilly.

Detective Sergeant Michael Crowley acknowledged that he had performed police duty at Monmouth Park. He went there for half a day at a time, and last Summer for twenty half days' service he received $130. He said that was the way he took his vacation. The Police Board and Superintendent Byrnes, he said, gave their permission and knew he was going to the race track. Other detectives did the same.

Inspector Williams Called.

"Inspector Williams!" called Mr. Goff.

There was a loud buzzing, as of bees, in the room when Inspector Williams's tall figure loomed up from the crowd inside the rail and he made his way to the witness stand. His face was pale and his brow was contracted in a scowl. Mr. Goff turned to the spectators and announced that all other witnesses were excused for the day, and Senator Lexow repeated this statement. Inspector Williams placed his hat under the witness chair, and then stood up and took the oath.

His facial muscles twitched nervously and he pulled at his mustache, but when Mr. Goff turned to question him he seemed to regain his self-possession and the color returned to his cheeks. Mr. Goff was as cool and placid as usual.

"On the 3d day of August, 1866, Inspector, you were appointed a patrolman?" was Mr. Goff's first question.

"Correct," replied the Inspector.

Q.—What was your business previous to that? A.—I was a ship carpenter.

Q.—And your age? A.—I was about twenty-four years old.

Q.—And you were working at your trade? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—Were you in business on your own account? A.—Yes and no.

Q.—Give us the "Yes," and give us the "No." A.—I was in business in China and Japan. I had charge of the dock yards in Shanghai and Hongkong.

Q.—Do you object to telling us whether you were well off in this world's goods or in a state of poverty? A.—I was fairly well off.

Worth $15,000 or $20,000.

Q.—Well, in substance, how well off? A.—I was worth $15,000 or $20,000.

Q.—In what shape was it? A.—I owned my house in Brooklyn.

Q.—What was its location? A.—It was in Leonard Street. There's a flat there now.

Q.—Had you any other real property? A.—Yes. I had six or eight building lots in Japan.

This statement seemed to strike the audience as funny, and there was a general laugh. Mr. Goff's eyes twinkled.

Q.—As a matter of interest to speculators, how do they measure there? A.—Thirty by one hundred feet.

Q.—Did you realize on them? A.—No.

Q.—Had you any other real property in America? A.—No.

Q.—When did you sell your Brooklyn house and lot? A.—I couldn't tell.

Q.—About how long was it after your appointment to the police force? A.—Maybe it was that year.

Q.—Did you get $5,000 for it? A.—Yes; more, I think.

Q.—Now, will you be good enough to tell where the rest of the $20,000 came in, allowing $5,000 for the house? A.—I had it in cash.

Kept Thousands in a Safe.

Q.—In what bank? A.—No bank. I kept it in a safe belonging to a friend.

Q.—In bills? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was it there? A.—I couldn't tell.

Q.—How much was there in bills? A.—I couldn't tell.

Q.—Had you the difference in the value of the house, $5,000 and $20,000? A.—I can't tell. It was twenty-eight years ago.

Bills of Exchange on London.

Q.—What I want to find out is how long had you had that sum of money? A.—I brought it from China, in bills of exchange on London.

Q.—And you had them honored in New-York? A.—Yes.

Q.—By what house? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—And what was the amount? A.—I can't tell. It was between $15,000 and $20,000.

Q.—Was it a commercial house or a bank? A.—It was a bank. They were London bills of exchange.

Q.—How long was that before you went on the police force? A.—I couldn't tell. Three or four years.

Q.—It was during the war? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember the character of the morey you received on your bills of exchange? A.—I sold them at their gold value.

Q.—What I want to get at is what did you take away from that banking house in exchange for your bills? A.—Money.

Q.—Was it in State bills? A.—I think not.

Q.—Greenbacks? A.—I'm not sure.

Q.—What was the name of your friend in whose safe you kept your money? A.—He's dead.

Q.—But death did not rob him of his identity? A.—His name was Terry.

Q.—How long was your money in Terry's safe? A.—I couldn't tell.

Could Not Trust Banks.

Q.—You understood that the best place to put your money was a bank? A.—Things were mixed then, and I didn't want to trust banks.

Q.—Did any one except Terry know of your money in his safe? A.—No.

Q.—You will remember that greenbacks were not a safe investment to hold at that time? A.—They were fairly safe.

Q.—They were subject to a large market discount. Gold was at a high premium. A.—Yes, I got 2.80 for my bills of exchange.

Q.—Then I'd like to know why you held the money? A.—Because of the unsafe condition of the country.

Q.—Why didn't you get gold for your bills? A.—I didn't know that gold would protect me.

Q.—For what purpose did you keep your money in a safe? A.—I was afraid of thieves and robbers.

Q.—When you joined the police force you moved to New-York? A.—Yes, I think I moved to the station house. I had lost my wife.

Q.—Did you continue to keep your money in Terry's safe after you joined the police force? A.—Yes, some of it.

Q.—You were still afraid of thieves, even after you were on the police force? A.—Yes, and bank officers.

Afraid of Bank Officials.

Q.—You were more afraid of men within the bank walls than of thieves without? A.—Yes, a bank President so advised me.

Q.—Inspector Williams, you have carefully thought over this testimony before coming here? A.—No, not especially. I didn't know what I was to be questioned about.

Q.—But you knew about what lines our questions would take? A.—Yes, I had a general idea, but not specially.

Q.—You took an interest in ex-Commissioner McClave's testimony and his accounts of property? A.—No, only a general interest.

Q.—Also Commissioner Sheehan's testimony? A.—I read the papers.

Would Not Defy the Committee.

Q.—Did you ever say you would defy this committee to ask you about your property? A.—No. This is the fifth committee I've been before, and I know better than to do that from experience.

Q.—You think it better for a public official not to assert too positively some things before this committee? A.—I don't criticise the acts of my superior officers.

Q.—Did I say your official superiors? A.—You said Sheehan and McClave.

Q.—McClave didn't refuse. I take it you did not engage in any outside business after you were appointed to the force? A.—No, though I do get credit for it.

Hollywood Whisky.

Q.—Was there any truth in the rumor that you were interested in the sale of the Hollywood whisky? A.—No, Sir. There was no truth in it.

Q.—Did you ever swear you had? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever swear that you hadn't? A.—Yes, to comply with an act of the Legislature.

Q.—That was an act requiring policemen to take an oath that they were not interested in the wine or liquor business, and it was passed on your account? A.—Not on my account, but in my interest.

Q.—On account of your supposed connection with the Hollywood whisky? A.—Yes.

Q.—And it is also true that you were the last man to take that oath? A.—That is not a fact.

Q.—Who took the oath after you? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ever have a direct or indirect connection with the Hollywood whisky? A.—No; never.

Collector Norton His Friend.

Q.—Take George Norton, for instance. He is a collector for the Hollywood. Do you know him? A.—Yes, I know him slightly.

Q.—As a matter of fact, you and Norton are close friends? A.—No.

Q.—You know him very well? A.—He has given me some information.

Q.—He was employed by your brother at Bowery Bay Beach? A.—No, by the Superintendent. My brother is only a stockholder.

Q.—You know Norton to be a thief or an ex-thief? A.—No.

Q.—He kept a disorderly house? A.—No.

Q.—Is he a perfectly decent man? A.—Yes. I don't think he goes to church a great deal. He gave me information about river thieves and I sent them to prison.

Q.—His father kept several disorderly houses? A.—I only know that his father had a saloon at Dover and Water Streets.

Q.—Did you get any information from Norton? A.—No.

Q.—Is he a stoolpigeon? A.—No.

Q.—But he gave information about thieves? A.—Only once in a while—only once in two or three months.

Q.—For fifteen years Norton has been a source of information about thieves and a stoolpigeon? A.—No, he is not a stoolpigeon. Stoolpigeons are paid.

Q.—Do you mean to tell me that this man went to see you so frequently for no purpose? A.—That was over twenty years ago. I was Captain of the Fourth Precinct.

Q.—You knew his father kept disorderly houses? A.—I didn't know it.

Q.—You didn't want to know it? A.—What's that? I didn't know it.

Q.—What friendship was there between you and Norton? A.—Nothing special. He carried the same kind of information to my successor, Capt. Murray, who afterward became Superintendent of Police.

Q.—Norton's information was of valuable aid? A.—Not always. Sometimes it was good, and sometimes it was worthless.

Q.—You followed him up and helped him? A.—No.

Q.—Why, you got him employed at Coney Island by Paul Bauer? A.—I never knew Paul Bauer.

Never Rewarded Norton.

Q.—I ask you again if you or others gave him any reward? A.—No.

Q.—Had you no interest in him? A.—No.

Q.—You have seen him recently? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, or within the last year, have you or any member of your family or any person acting for you had any interest in the sale of the Hollywood whisky? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever heard it said that saloon keepers who displayed signs of the Hollywood whisky were protected against arrest for violation of the excise laws? A.—No; this is the first time I ever heard that.

Q.—Did you ever hear that agents approached liquor dealers and told them it was to their interest to handle Hollywood whisky? A.—No.

Q.—Do you recollect a memorial of reputable citizens that was sent to the Legislature complaining of that practice? A.—I have heard of it.

Q.—It has been sworn to here. A.—I don't doubt it.

Q.—In the face of that sworn statement of reputable merchants do you say it is false? A.—I don't know that they are reputable.

Q.—Do you say it is false? A.—It is false so far as I am concerned.

Q.—Do you know Fleece? A.—Who is he?

Q.—Do you know Fleece? A.—Has he any other name?

Q.—Do you know Fleece? A.—I know a man named Fleece.

Q.—He's the Hollywood whisky man. A.—So I have understood. His name is William M. Fleece.

Grand Jurors Above His Reach.

Q.—Had you anything to do with getting him the foremanship of the Grand Jury when liquor interests were at stake? A.—That's a little above my reach, Mr. Goff.

Q.—That is not my question. Answer my question. A.—No.

Q.—Did he ever talk with you about your supposed connection with the Hollywood whisky? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—There was an investigation? A.—By the Superintendent of Police.

Q.—And liquor dealers were brought down and bulldozed into signing affidavits that you were not interested in it, and then they swore that you were? A.—It's poor stock that will swear both ways. I'm not surprised any more at any charge that's made against me.

Q.—You've got a broad back and can bear those things? A.—I'm pretty healthy.

Eighteen Times on Trial.

Q.—How many charges have been made against you? A.—Two that were proved.

Q.—How many times have you been on trial before the Commissioners? A.—Eighteen times.

Q.—As a matter of fact, no officer on the force to-day can say he has been as many times accused of acts against the law of the land as you? A.—I don't know what particular violation of the law of the land you allude to. My first offense was being off my post, and I was reprimanded.

Buying Real Estate.

Q.—After you sold your house in Brooklyn, when did you first buy real estate in New-York? A.—In October, 1876, I bought 109 East Tenth Street, which is my present residence. I conveyed it to my wife in 1878. I next bought two lots in Cos Cob, Conn., paying $1,160 and $3,600 respectively for them. My wife owns the property. That is all I have. No member of my family and no one else holds any for me. I did hear that I owned the Continental Hotel, but I don't. I'd like to add that when Perkins swore here that he paid me $500 in bills he told a lie, pure and simple. The only bill I ever indorsed for Howell & Perkins, the scow contractors, when I was connected with the Street-Cleaning Department was one for $67.50, and I never received $500 or 500 cents for indorsing it. The others were indorsed by Plunkitt, Wheeler, or McClave. McClave was Police Commissioner then.

Perkins Lied, Williams Says.

Inspector Williams handed Mr. Goff a batch of bills, and Mr. Goff looked them over carefully.

Q.—Can you give an idea why Perkins should lie against you? A.—No. I know of no grudge.

Q.—You mean he did lie? A.—Yes; certainly.

Q.—I want to give you an opportunity to show how the world has lied about you. A.—It is not the only time.

Q.—The memorial to the Legislature lied about you? A.—Unwittingly, perhaps.

Q.—You are a victim of circumstances? A.—Possibly.

Q.—Why were you selected for martyrdom? A.—Because I may have trod on somebody's toes.

Q.—Perkins means he knows you? A.—Very likely. I'm so well known in this city that the car horses nod to me in the morning.

Mr. Goff rebuked the witness for his attempt to be humorous, and reminded him that he was a public official in a position that ought not to excite levity or mirth.

Q.—How did you come to indorse the bill for $67.50? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How is it that of all the bills not one is signed by an official? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Wasn't it necessary that you should indorse these bills before the money was paid? A.—Not if they were indorsed by the deputy.

Mr. Perkins was very circumstantial in his testimony, and his partner said under oath, that he had said to others that he paid you money. Was he guilty of perjury? A.—I don't think he said so.

Q.—Perkins said that Howell offered Williams a check for $500, and Williams asked if he thought him a fool to take a check, and Howell cashed it and gave the money to Williams. Is that the only charge of corruption ever made against you? A.—Yes.

Schmittberger's Statements Denied.

Q.—Capt. Schmittberger swore that he paid you money. A.—That is not true.

Q.—Is there any reason why Schmittberger should perjure himself by making such a statement? A.—Yes; to keep out of prison.

Q.—Do you know that? A.—That's the way it looks to me.

Q.—Can you state any fact that induced Schmittberger to commit perjury? A.—He lied.

Q.—Do you think he was put up to do it? A.—No.

Q.—You stated so? A.—No.

Q.—What motive could he have to commit perjury? A.—I don't know, except to save himself. Perhaps it was spite.

Q.—Did you ever do anything to him? A.—Yes; I have assisted him. I understood from the newspapers that he was promised immunity from prosecution if he would testify here.

Q.—Name a paper that said that. A.—I cannot.

Q.—Are you prepared to swear that voluntarily and without cause he falsely swore? A.—Every time.

Disorderly Houses and Duty.

Q.—Did he swear to the truth when he swore there were no disorderly houses or gambling places in his precinct? A.—It is not my duty to know.

Q.—It is your duty. A.—It keeps me all day at office duty. I had no knowledge of such places.

Q.—Why didn't you have the knowledge? A.—It didn't come to me.

Q.—Then you are not competent for your position as Inspector? A.—If you knew the size of the First District you'd not say that.

Q.—Your ignorance shows you are either incompetent or corrupt? A.—Not necessarily.

Q.—I suppose you sit quietly in your office and accept the reports of the Captains, and do nothing more? Yes, I have to.

Believed Schmittberger's Reports.

Q.—Did you ever go to any place that Schmittberger reported closed? A.—He never reported them as closed. He said they did not exist. I supposed these reports were true.

Q.—And you rest on the supposition? A.—Yes.

Q.—Don't you know that false reports have been sent by Captains to Headquarters, and that when you were a Captain you yourself sent false reports to Headquarters? A.—Never. No.

Q.—Did you ever suppress a disorderly house that you had reported? A.—Yes.

Q.—Name me one. A.—I don't know as I can.

At this point Mr. Goff suddenly requested an adjournment until 10:30 o'clock this morning and the committee complied. Inspector Williams will probably occupy the witness chair the entire day.

THE MEN ACCUSED BY SHALVEY

Schultz and Eakins Active and Webb Has Retired on Half Pay.

The records of the Captains accused by Policeman Shalvey are as follows:

Capt. Schultz was appointed July 24, 1867. He was made Roundsman Dec. 22, 1868, and Sergeant Sept. 1, 1870. He was promoted to the Captaincy Sept. 13, 1878. He now commands the Delancey Street Station.

Capt. Eakins was appointed March 1, 1866. He was promoted to Roundsman Dec. 22, 1868, and Sergeant March 25, 1872. He became a Captain Oct. 2, 1876. His present command is the Fifteenth Precinct, in Mercer Street.

Capt. Doherty was dismissed from the force last July on the charges of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who said she paid him for permission to conduct a disorderly house in his precinct.

Ex-Capt. Robert C. Webb, who is accused of corruption by former Ward Man Shalvey, has been out of the department over four years. He was retired on half pay by the Police Board Aug. 26, 1890. He was on the force twenty-two years, and was a Captain a little over ten years previous to his retirement. The date of his appointment as Captain was May 25, 1880.

He was for a long time the commander of the Fourth Precinct, in Oak Street. Webb now lives at Ellenville, N. Y.

Intemann Wants to be Retired.

Patrolman Herman Intemann of the steamboat squad has filed at Police Headquarters an application to be retired on half pay. He has been over twenty years on the force. Intemann has been a witness before the Lexow committee.

He admitted that he was paid by the steamship company, on whose pier he was stationed, but he swore that he did not divide any of his "dock money" with any officer of the squad.

Mr. Goff recalled Intemann last Thursday, when he testified that when he swore he did not give up any part of his "dock money," he swore to an untruth. He said that he swore falsely to save Sergeant Taylor and former Detective Vail.

His application will come before the Police Board at its next meeting, but he will have to pass an examination at the hands of the surgeons as to his fitness to perform duty.

Five Captains on Sick Leave.

According to the police returns at Headquarters, five Captains are on sick leave. They are Meakim of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Reilly of East Fifty-first Street, Smith of West Sixty-eighth Street, Cortright of Eldridge Street, and Schmittberger of West Thirtieth Street.

Capts. Thompson of Tremont and Copeland of the Patrol Boat are away on leave. Capt. McCullagh of Macdougal Street and Acting Capt. Robb of the Grand Central Station are on vacation.

No Police Indictments.

The Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments yesterday afternoon, but none of them was against a police official in connection with blackmailing charges. There were so many indictments handed up that Judge Martine complimented the jury upon the amount of work disposed of, saying that the members had handled as many cases and as promptly as any Grand Jury he ever knew. Some important indictments are expected to-day.

Clancy Not Moved to Talk.

Ex-Alderman Clancy, speaking last night of ex-Ward Man Shalvey's statement that, while he was President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, he paid protection money to the police, said:

"I don't want to make any statement. What do I know about it? That's a police affair, and I don't see why I should be drawn into it. I don't know what he was talking about."

Glennon Gets a Writ.

Edward Glennon, the patrolman who is under indictment for taking a bribe from Rhoda Sanford, the keeper of a disorderly house at 28 Bayard Street, and who was dismissed from the force by the Police Commissioners at the same time as Capt. Devery, obtained from Judge Bischoff, in Court of Common Pleas yesterday, a writ of certiorari for a review of the action of the Commissioners.

Majewski Escapes Indictment.

The charge of gambling preferred against Vincent Majewski by a patrolman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, was dismissed by the Grand Jury yesterday. Majewski was arrested Dec. 21. He claimed that it was an attempt on the part of the Police to send him to prison, because of his testimony before the Police Commissioners against Capt. Westervelt.

Byrnes and Murray Confer.

Superintendent Byrnes and Commissioner Murray had a long conference late yesterday afternoon. It was understood that they considered the charges that have been made before the committee against police officials.

The Police Board will, it is said, direct the Superintendent to make an investigation and prefer formal charges against all the accused members of the force.

The F. & M.

Schaefer Brewing Co.'s

Special Holiday Brew

On Draught at all Customers.

Bottled at the Brewery.

For Family, Hotel, and Export Trade.

Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

TO INTRODUCE CISSY LOFTUS

New Play in Which She Will Create Her First Dramatic Character Under Mr. Daly's Direction.

"The Taming of the Shrew," which is to be revived at Daly's Theatre to-night, is to be presented but two weeks, and is to be followed Jan. 10 by the first novelty of the season at this house. It will be the first appearance here and on the dramatic stage of Miss Cissy Loftus, who but recently was the reigning queen of the London music halls.

The wonderful imitations of leading actors and prominent characters by Miss Loftus gave her a reputation which extended over the world, and Mr. Daly, when he first saw her in London, recognized in her a talent which fitted her for a higher position than that of a music-hall favorite. He engaged her as a member of his company, though she had never spoken a line in a legitimate play, and he is now to introduce her to the patrons of his theatre, the most critical playgoers of the country, if not of the world.

The medium which will serve for the dramatic début of Miss Loftus is a comedy adapted from the German by Huntley McCarthy, the husband of Miss Loftus. It is a comedy with a sentimental ending, called "Queen of the Air" in its American dress. The scenes are laid in St. Petersburg, Russia, and the play is in three acts. Miss Loftus will have the leading rôle, the "Queen of the Air," and opportunity is afforded her for giving specimens of her wonderful imitative powers.

She will give imitations in the course of the play, of Yvette Guilbert, who has been several times announced as about to come to America, but has as often postponed her trip, and of Sarah Bernhardt. Miss Loftus's début as an actress will be one of the great events of the season in this city.

Another important feature of the new play will be the creation of a new part by Henry E. Dixey. This comedian will appear as a superannuated clown, who "lags superfluous on the stage," a character part which will give Mr. Dixey ample opportunity to display his creative abilities. Mrs. Thomas Barry will also make her first appearance at Daly's in "Queen of the Air," playing an opposite part to Mrs. Gilbert, and Francis Carlyle and Mr. Leclercq will have important characters.

DIED SUDDENLY ON HIS WEDDING DAY

The Fatal Interruption of Festivities at Charlestown, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Christmas proved a very sad holiday to Mrs. Susan Livermore, who for over ten years has been an attendant at the Charlestown branch of the Public Library.

Several months ago she became the affianced bride of a Mr. Hughes, foreman of a large establishment in Louisville, and preparations were made for their marriage, which was set for Christmas Day, at noon.

Everything was in readiness yesterday morning for the ceremony and reception, and the guests had begun to assemble at the residence of Mrs. Livermore, at 45 Soley Street, Charlestown.

Mr. Hughes arrived at the house shortly before 11 o'clock, and was apparently in excellent health and spirits.

Numerous wedding presents from friends were being arranged by the bride, when suddenly Mrs. Livermore was notified that Mr. Hughes manifested signs of illness. She hastened to his side, but death had already claimed him, and in a few minutes more he was dead. Death was due to apoplexy.

The shock was a terrible one to Mrs. Livermore. She swooned, and since then has been suffering from severe nervous prostration.

The Professional Pessimist.

The professional pessimist is, as a rule, such an amazing hypocrite. While lamenting the sad condition of the human race, he takes the shrewdest heed lest he himself shall come down in the world. I should expect to find him a terrible hand at a bargain, and to pass the church plate without putting it into even a threepenny piece. He builds his theories on surmises, and where he is most positive he is most fallible.

No one more than Schopenhauer enjoyed the dregs of the existence he vilified as not worth having; and it will not surprise me to hear one day that Hartman—the later exponent of this misery creed—has died of breaking a blood vessel in laughter at the silly world which swallows so fast the pills of mortification which he amuses himself by contriving for it.—All The Year Round.

THE WOMAN—who takes the surest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin will not take the cosmetics, paints and powders which soon injure the skin. Sallow or wrinkled face, dull eyes and hollow cheeks, together with low spirits, follow the derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. All women require a tonic and nervine at some period of their lives. Whether suffering from nervousness, dizziness, faintness, displacement of womanly organs, catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint," and those painful disorders that afflict womankind. If women are overworked, run-down, tired or sleepless, if they are irritable, morbid and suffer from back-ache, they should turn to the right means for a permanent *cure*. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription fits just such cases, for it regulates and strengthens the special functions, builds up and invigorates the entire female system.

DISEASE OF WOMB.

MRS. WILSON.

MRS. CORA S. WILSON, of *Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Ind.*, writes: "I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I feel it my duty to say to all women who are suffering from any disease of the uterus

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CAPTIVE WILD BEASTS

WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY; OR, ORPHEUS AT THE ZOO, AND OTHER PAPERS. By C. J. Cornish. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

Mr. Cornish is decidedly "zoopholous," or animal loving, otherwise he never could have written so entertaining a volume. Besides being up in lions, tigers, zebras, considering them as marketable cattle, just as are sheep, calves, or pigs, the author has a nice acquaintance with natural history, and, in addition, is of a speculative cast of mind.

Mr. Cornish begins with a cold day at the London Zoo. Are the animals torpid? Not in the least. The tropical and semi-tropical animals apparently like a cold snap for a change, for on that day London thermometers have sunk down to 19° below zero. The brutes and the birds from Burmah, Assam, Malacca, and Brazil are enjoying a sudden Spitzbergen. The arctic bear is in high glee. It might do for London to be like Siberia for the part of a day, but if many of the animals in Central Park had a week or more of a temperature near to zero, there would be many of them used up. It is the fog in London which Mr. Cornish tells us is more injurious to the wild animals in captivity than an occasional cold day. Mr. Cornish thinks we should "modify our too rigid ideas of the limitations of certain types of animals to warm and torrid climates." The cataclysms of the past must have been gradual. It was not tropical on a Monday and glacial on a Tuesday in the long past. The change in climate must have taken thousands on thousands of years before arriving at a climax, and so animals had either a chance to escape from, say, a frigid zone or get used to it. Lions in Europe, that is to say, comparatively modern Europe, had a wide range. We know of the tiger with his stripes and glossy coat as living in the hotbeds of Indian jungles. But if you go to the Museum of Natural History in New-York you will see some of the stuffed specimens of the distinguished member of the big feline family coming from cold Turkestan, where the animal has adapted his coat linings to the asperities of that raw and bleak climate. If the Japanese have painted monkeys in snow drifts they did not draw on their inner consciousness, like Germans, but because they had really seen it.

It is a pretty idea to designate the lemurs, which are four-footed animals, as almost like the birds, because "they live on the surface of the ocean of trees." They are nocturnal creatures, hating the light. The sun glare seems to blind them and to benumb their faculties. Some of these lemurs have on each finger and thumb a tiny disk, like a tree frog's, and so cling to a branch like an exhausted receiver. The lemur is a sleeping beauty—only to be awakened at night.

It requires some courage to tackle an electric eel, but Mr. Cornish is a martyr to the desire to know how it feels, so that in writing about the horrible creature he may be personally accurate. Humboldt's account of the electric eels in Caracas and how they killed horses has always been believed as a somewhat exaggerated story. But if many eels had fired their electrical charges at a single horse, and the animal had been benumbed and so stuck in the mud and was drowned, the Gymnotus would have been the cause of the horse's death. "It would be difficult," writes Mr. Cornish quite pleasantly, "unless the opportunity existed of taking a plunge into a tank large enough to swim in, and well stocked with electric eels, to realize by personal experience the precise effects of the shocks upon the horses." Having only a couple of electrical eels at his disposal, one weighing eighteen pounds, the experimentalist handled the larger one. The first shock passed up the arm like "the zigzag flash of lightning." Then came a second and a third shock, and "the arm was involuntarily thrown back with a jerk which flung the water backward on the pavement and over the keeper, who was kindly assisting in the enterprise." Not liking to be baffled by an eel less in weight than "the salmon which form the common stock of a fishmonger's window," Mr. Cornish nerved himself for another electrical tussle. He was able to resist the first warning shock, but then there came other discharges so rapid that Gymnotus shook off Mr. Cornish's grasp. The keeper told the author how a five-foot eel was received at the Zoo, which eel was believed, if not dead, to be in a used-up condition. Handled by the keeper without precaution, it at once inflicted a shock which "nearly sent him on his back." In killing small fish, to feed upon, the eel swam past them, "like a torpedo boat which intends to discharge its broadside torpedoes, and, as the battery came opposite, the fish gave a slight quiver, which instantly produced a violent shock in the gudgeon, and turned it belly upward."

Mr. Cornish, in his chapter entitled "Deep Sea Lamps," treats the curious subject of fish or marine creatures at great depths with the power of illumination. It does look as if some of the deep-sea species do possess light-projecting organs, but the matter is yet rather vague, arising from what may be well understood as local difficulties. There is no reason why the deep-sea forms should not possess light-projecting organs quite as brilliant as those found in the shallow-water forms.

Mr. Cornish writes prettily when he describes some of these fish as having "double rows of tiny lamps running the whole length of their bodies, like the rows of portholes in an ocean steamer's sides." There seems to be no doubt that there is a deep-sea angler fish (Lopholatilus) with just as huge a mouth as has the American fish of our shallower waters, only the deep marine one has the fishing rod appendage with illuminated Edison ends.

Fish at great depths, with a pressure of two and a half tons on them to the square inch, must remain in their distinct parallel areas, for to go upward too far is for them to perish. As the fish would rise, their bodies would become distended. Any one who has caught cod in exceptionally deep water notices that the fish is often dead when brought to the surface. The extension of the swimming bladder has choked it. Then "the deep-sea fish are exposed to a danger that no other animals in this world are subjected to, that of tumbling upward."

The old geographers used to dot Africa with printed legends which read: "Hic habitat leones." Lions were plentiful, of course, in the Dark Continent, but had the old methods of keeping the large felidae been retained by all zoological museums, there might not have been enough lions or tigers to go around. In former times the mortality among the bigger carnivores on exhibition was one a month. Death arose from small, stuffy cages and artificial heat. The new principle is to give the felidae "a free exposure to the outer air," and more roomy cages. Before the change was made the unfortunate animals were languid and ill. When their cages were enlarged and fresh air was obtainable by the animals, an emaciated and sickly leopard at once showed improvement in his new and salubrious quarters. "The most convincing proof of this gratifying change was that a tigress, feeling hungry in the night, killed a tiger, and a puma did the same, and partly devoured its mate. The society took the hint, and increased their rations, and for some time this new method of lion culture answered well."

In an article, "The Quest for the Wild Horse," there are some doubts to be entertained as to "Equus Prejavalskii" whether he is a horse or an ass. Mr. Cornish notes the persistency of the assinine imprint, while that of the horse is inclined to variation. It is said that there is a herd of these wild horses in Russia—brought from Turkestan. If this is a fact and they were bred—as the author suggests, the question might be settled.

As to the effect of scents on the felidae a series of experiments were made with our animals at Central Park some years ago, and the results were published in Harper's Weekly, with Mr. F. S. Church's clever illustrations. Mr. Cornish repeats these experiments with about the same effects, only his English lion was more sensitive to the smell of lavender water than was the American one. In the trial in New-York, the puma became delirious at times, and then lapsed into an ecstasy of bliss over the perfume.

As to the effect of music on the felidae, we are rather skeptical. That they were astonished at the sound of a flute or a violin and disliked a fife would seem natural. That they were horrified with a discord, showed them to have no Wagnerian sympathies. Theories on this topic of music and wild beasts and the appreciation of it are readily constructed. The horse that waltzes in the ring turns to the movement of the whip in the trainer's hand and is indifferent to Strauss and the "Blue Danube" measure.

The study about elephants is an excellent one. Mr. Cornish inclines to the belief that you ought to be always on the watch for certain ugly ways the elephant has. In fact, an elephant is not to be trusted, and we repeat what has been before printed in The New-York Times, "that it is never safe for a man to get between an elephant and a wall." Mr. Cornish gives to the Indian elephant more intelligence than to the African variety. "Jumbo" was not a good elephant, and his original keepers and trainers, according to the authority before us, did not trust him. He was African—stupid, therefore dangerous, and would only be obedient to his keeper, Scott. The English Zoo had the best of reasons for selling him.

Most of us know about Jamrach, the great English purveyor of wild animals, an old establishment, which has been continued from father to son. Frank Buckland described Jamrach's in an inimitable manner, and Mr. Cornish tells about it in an interesting manner. Once a tiger, after months of captivity in India, and hauling and banging about, and being lowered into a ship, and hoisted on to a quay, was landed at Jamrach's. The tiger escaped, and "picked up the first nice little boy it met after months of freedom and trotted off to make a meal of him in a city of four millions of people." Mr. Jamrach sprang at the tiger, grasped him by the throat, made him loose the child, and drove the brute home with a crowbar. As to the experiences of men in the business and their pets, the most thorough of them will say: "Never make a pet of a bear." At Hagenbeck's the ugliest scars inflicted on the professional trainers were from bear bites.

In a concluding chapter, "The Temper of Animals," Mr. Cornish lays great stress on the individuals. Because I know that among my hundred dog acquaintances ninety-five of them are sweet tempered, that is not a good reason for supposing the remaining five are equally amiable. There are two horses, one of them a lady can handle, and the other will kick or bite any man who approaches him. Here are two Jersey heifers. The one, following the general character of her well-behaved race, never is frightened, never attacks any one; but her cousin is ever ready to drive at you with her horns without any provocation. "However great our liking for horses, we cannot deny that some of our best thoroughbreds are revengeful, quarrelsome, and liable to frightfully sudden fits of rage." Endurance and fleetness have nothing to do with temper, but it will generally happen that the amiable horse in the long run wins the greatest number of races. That there are "criminal animals" among so-called domestic animals, beasts who have fits of uncontrolled rage, seems certain. If a dog is ugly, that might depend on a return to the natural traits of his first progenitor, the dingo, but why a horse should want to eat a tiger is more difficult to account for—that if we go back to his ancestry. Mr. Cornish' volume has excellent photogravures of wild animals. As to the Japanese drawings, with the author, we are convinced that in their way they show a truthfulness to nature which "of its kind is unrivaled."

Genuine
Pond's Extract
is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD
Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.
CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

POEMS BY ROBERT C. ROGERS

THE WIND IN THE CLEARING, AND OTHER POEMS. By Robert Cameron Rogers. New-York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1894.

"Thou gracious Art, whose creatures do not die,
We too have heard the far-off magic song—
We too have caught the spirit of the long
Soft southern days and sheen of sapphire sky,
And thus we listen, like the dancing Faun,
We in our distant New World haunts, and hear
Thy music nearer coming and more near,
And feel the promise of thy brightening dawn."

We are almost persuaded to this fine optimism by Mr. Rogers's own production. The verse that he has gathered into his slender little volume gives, certainly, very noble promise of the brightening dawn in our New World art. Exquisite, in the good sense of the word, some of his poems are, and, while others are less perfect, all are animated by a deep and manly sentiment, making pure joy in the mind. His range is wide for the number of his poems, and it is but seldom that he challenges us with "Vive la bagatelle!" Here and there we come upon a bit of graceful trifling that is well enough, yet not of the best; but it is upon those themes that demand more than a metrical perfection that he expends his fullest powers. When his motive is Greek, his verse is, contrary to the usual order, most natural most spontaneous, and most personal. He does not translate—he lives in "Blind Polyphemus," "Odysseus at the Mast," and "The Death of Argus." His thought is at once the Greek idea and his own conception. We seldom find a more sympathetic touch than that with which the close of "Blind Polyphemus" is rendered, whether we look for it in the verse of mythology or elsewhere. Polyphemus at night sees again through the darkness about him "the great blue, breathing deep, the hills," the olive trees, and "the timid joy of almond trees in bloom," and then,

"When morning comes,
The ewes, unbidden, crowd about my knees,
And with blind hands, grown gentler than of old,
I milk them, one by one—then pastureward
I follow them who one time followed me."

In "The Death of Argus" there is shown the same fine sympathy with an imagined personality. At the risk of giving a false proportion we must let our readers have the two concluding verses on which to form an independent judgment. Odysseus goes home from a group of "laughing, half-grown lads," who had shunned him, to where Argus lies prone in the sunlight dreaming of past hunts and past praise:

Into his dream again the well-known voice
Breaks suddenly—he hears his master say,
"Argus, do you like all the rest forget?"
He wakes, he knows the unforgotten tones,
He strives to whine, to lift himself, in vain,
His breath comes short, his limbs are powerless:
Yet still his head and ears a little move,
His tail stirs feebly and his sightless eyes
Turn upward piteously as if to say:
"Oh, Master mine, lo, I remember thee—
But I am old and weak and near to death,
I cannot fawn and leap and be thy dog,
Thy dog of old—I cannot show the love
That I have kept so long for one caress—
Oh, Master mine, lo, I remember thee—"
Then came a sudden gasping, quivering sigh,
And he who loved and knew not to forget,
Argus, the hound Odysseus loved, was dead.

Then shed Odysseus the first bitter tears
Since to his own he came to find his own
Forgetful of him. Ofttimes had he wept
In various sorrows and few tears were left
To soften the tense cordage of his heart;
But, on the withered form before his feet,
The poor shrunk image of what once had been
The keen companion of his happier years,
The tears fell swiftly; bitter, burning tears
From that hot, wounded, yet unconquered heart.

It is not alone in this field of sentiment, however, that Mr. Rogers proves himself a poet. When he strikes the more purely personal, as opposed to the interpretative, note, as in "The Unlaunched Boat" and "The Rosary," the undercurrent of passion, so common to feel, so rare to give expression to, flows visibly. In the former of the two poems, such lines occur as—

See where the wheeling ringnecks hold their course,
And note their plaintive treble,
and
Hearkening to the murmur of the beach,
Striving to penetrate with vague surmise,
Mid-ocean secrets, babbled at the shore,

that give an atmosphere and a scene with the fidelity of poetic insight. In the last stanza of "The Rosary," a chord is struck that no modern poet has touched more simply or with richer suggestion:

Oh, memories that bless and burn!
Oh barren gain—and bitter loss!
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the Cross,
Sweetheart,
To kiss the Cross.

It may be that we are influenced in our impression of Mr. Rogers's verse by our sense of profound gratitude that, at the end of this striving century, after the benediction of our older writers, we find one among the younger ones with the art to disguise his art and let us feel, through a melody that is often very charming, the poetic essence, the supreme quality, that makes us enshrine certain verses above technical criticism and away from severe analysis.

We cannot say that the meters of "Bouille-baisse" and "Dover Beach" and Stoddard's "Youth" would not bear the closest inspection, but who has ever tried it without losing himself in the flood of their poetry? When this quality of poetry, which is practically undefinable, is joined to a delicate sense of balance and rhythm and an earnest obedience to the laws that govern, or should govern, workers in art, we have a poet for inspiration and joy. Such, in our estimation, Mr. Rogers has, by the force of this single volume, proved himself to be.

Careful of form, he is not in the smallest degree a gold-worker. He draws the inspiration for his muse from deep sources; he has built his verse toward high ideals without in the least giving his reader the impression of following one "master" or another. There are hints of Arnold here and there, but the spirit of the volume is not Arnold's spirit. We venture to say there is a robustness about it, a vigor and energy lacking to the English poet's maturer quality, and this has its individual charm to be taken account of. Mr. Rogers moves more freely within the limits of grave and graceful form than when he assumes the commonplace, which does not belong to him. The most distinct failure in the volume is the hobbledehoy attempt at story telling in "The Colonel's Story." Neither does he quite catch the lyric swing in his songs. "An Open Question" is fluent and sweet in its meter with an ease of construction that goes far toward making it a contradiction of our criticism, yet we do not find Mr. Rogers decorative in his lighter verse, as Aldrich, for example, is decorative. He is neither so gay nor so plaintive, and his accomplishment along this line seems rather tentative than assured.

We can scarcely feel this to be a drawback, since it has the effect of giving to the richer and more serious work of the volume its true proportion. The things that are done least well are those least worth doing well. However true it may be that one may make a rondel to the glory of art, we experience considerable satisfaction, not entirely without malice, perhaps, in seeing the whole fantastic little crew so high in favor with the present generation, the rondeau, rondel, triolet, and ballade, slighted infavor of the classic meters, the pure grave serenity of the antique infused with pulsing life. We will forever excuse Mr. Rogers from the infinite task of the triolet measure if he will go on providing for us such satisfactions as "The Dancing Faun," "The Unlaunched Boat," and "The Wind in the Clearing," from which last the admirable little volume takes its name.

RECENT FICTION

With an Emperor in the Story.

THE DOUBLE EMPEROR. A story of a Vagabond Cunarder. By W. Laird Clowes. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. $1.25.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes ought not to be charged with effrontérie, (Anglice, cheek.) Is there such a special dignity that hedges around a King or an Emperor that you may not make him the hero of a romance? The author of the fiction under notice selects the reigning sovereign of Germany, and a pretty dance he leads him through. He draws a very correct picture of the young sovereign's troubles, which those in the King business might find accurate. The ceremonial about a Court must be irksome. His Supreme Highness Carl, "King of Ruthland and Lusatian Emperor," is, if we may express it so, a regular hustler, but he is bored. The obligatory Kootoohs take up half his time. He is willing to slave for his devoted people, but really he has so little time for himself, scarce enough to change his clothes. If only he could find a double, an automatic mechanism, that could bow at a certain window and relieve him at guard mounting, then he might have some moments to himself. Why, he can't even play a game of billiards in peace.

In his Majesty's service there happens to be a handsome, gallant young Captain, Wilhelm Carl von Dalhoff, who is as like to King Carl as are two peas. Both young men are of the same age and complexion, but they wear their beards differently. If only von Dalhoff's services could be engaged as his double. Just for the experiment King Carl sends Wilhelm into the royal apartments, and, bidding the Baron assume his royal privileges, the Princess Nanette, the King's sister, mistaking the nice Baron for her brother, kisses the lucky subaltern.

You may play comedy with Kings, Queens, and Princesses, for they are public property, but what if you put on the stage a private individual? Mr. Laird Clowes is decidedly at fault with his Mr. Esek Hoodlum. It is not a caricature of a very able American gentleman, for Esek Hoodlum behaves in a becoming manner, only that the points of resemblance are too strongly accentuated. It is a license which is hardly permissible. The story itself would have been all the better without it.

A rascally American pirate, Col. Snaggs, pretends to have invented a new gun with a projectile loaded with a compound which has a thousand times more explosive force than dynamite. Snaggs puts himself in Hoodlum's way, and the American friend of the Emperor is shown some experiments with the "Bolter gun." Its apparent effects are terrific. The way the trick is done is to salt the object to be struck by the projectile with dynamite, and then to fire that by means of a wire charged with electricity. Through Hoodlum, who is the gull, King Carl is smuggled on board ship, a Cunarder fitted out and manned by Snaggs and his accomplices. The King is to witness in person experiments with the gun, and is kidnapped. The ransom demanded is $25,000,000 in gold.

Snaggs and party gobble up a lot of people. All Europe sets up a hue and cry. The Snaggs party get at some newspapers. They find out that there is a kind of an Emperor in Lusatia. Somehow the Baron has received orders from his true master to play the King. The kidnappers see it is no use. The real King is sent home, safe and sound, and the Baron, made a Prince for his devotion, marries the Princess Nanette. If Mr. Laird Clowes had only exercised better judgment in regard to Hoodlum the romance would have been far more acceptable.

Ancient Scientific Fiction.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF ANDREW LEBRUN. A Novel. By Frank Barrett. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Up it comes again—the suspended animation business, the frog in the seam of coal, sealed up there for a million of years, and coming out to-day as fresh as ever, at once to snap up a fly. Nicholas Van der Hoël found out the whole matter, and how to compound the mixture, which did his business for him in A. D. 1792, and Andrew Lebrun fell heir to the Dutchman's method and did the suspended-animation trick. Before Van der Hoël died he left a complicated will, which, given in full in the story, is rather difficult to understand. He leaves a house and laboratory in London, which can only be sold or leased to a man who is both a clockmaker and an experimental chemist. As these two callings are quite distinct, to find them united in the same person is somewhat impossible, but Andrew Lebrun has the dual capacity. John Grey is a prentice of the clockmaker and experimental chemist, and is the savior of the family. Lebrun has two handsome daughters—Therese and Daphne. There is an uncommon amount of diablerie in the story, and with such peculiar material Mr. Barrett has made a good supernatural romance.

Stories of New-England.

A HILLTOP SUMMER. By Alyn Yates Keith. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The author of this little collection of character sketches has already made herself known by her volume entitled "A Spinster's Leaflets." The new book tells in a rambling and chatty way of a Summer spent in a New-England country town. A salient and potent charm of the volume is its clever exposition of New-England character. It may have seemed to many readers that this field had been exhausted, but we ought to bear in mind the undeniable fact that character is an inexhaustible mine. English character, for instance, has fed the pages of English poets and novelists from the days of Chaucer down, and yet not a decade goes by without the advent of some writer who sees it in a new light and makes his readers see it so too.

The author of "A Hilltop Summer" has a happy insight into the springs of humor and pathos in the outwardly hard and uninteresting life of the rural New-Englanders. It is one of the curiosities of literature that lives which very few persons would care to live, lives held in the iron grip of uncongenial environment, robbed of all possibility of high intellectual development, and devoid of capacity for deep enjoyment, make extremely good reading when touched with the vivifying influence of sympathetic art. The author of the present volume, while not rising to any majestic literary heights, has just that sympathetic skill, and it vitalizes even the homely and awkward English spoken by her personages. There is an air of verisimilitude about her stories, which, although it is not the much-desired "veritism" of Mr. Garland, is a good deal more convincing than some truths. People who like what may best be described as old-fashioned writing will get a great deal of pleasure out of this volume. It must be added that the illustrations will not add to the enjoyment.

Doctors' Tales.

STORIES FROM THE DIARY OF A DOCTOR. By L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The various experiences of a doctor are told in a dozen stories. They have not all to do with the healing of the sick, for certain romantic incidents are introduced. In "My First Patient" it is a doctor who poisons himself and his wife by means of some Australian drug. Dr. Halifax saves both their lives, and then the poisoner finds he had no reason to try and kill either himself or his wife. A young medico, who sports a big diamond ring, the gift of a nabob, is inveigled by a sharper and his daughter, under pretense of illness, into a den of thieves, and the simple-minded doctor is stripped of his ring and his money. Next there is a wonderful hypnotic case. All the stories have merit.

Fire in a Broadway Store.

The carelessness of some workman, who left a furnace of coals on the unoccupied second floor of the building 508 Broadway, caused a fire there last night.

The firemen confined the flames to the second floor. The damage, amounting to less than $4,000, was chiefly caused by water.

Cooner & Kahn, on the first floor, lost $2,000 worth of property. Elkin & Stone's stock, on the same floor, was damaged $1,000, and the damage to the building was about $800.

To Talk Over Immigration.

There will be a conference to-morrow afternoon at Ellis Island of the representatives of almost all the immigration bureaus in the country.

The purposes of the meeting are the discussion of immigration matters in general and the furthering of the plan for the adoption by all the bureaus of the methods employed by the immigration authorities at New-York.

Each Said There Was No Defalcation.

There was a rumor in Brooklyn last night that there was a defalcation in one of the county offices of over $20,000, but every county official who in any way had any county funds in his possession denied that it was in his office.

The origin of the rumor was attributed to the arrest of Edward R. Carter of the Bank of Commerce.

STRIPES FOR STEPHENSON

Three Years and Nine Months the ex-Captain's Sentence.

MUST ALSO PAY A FINE OF $1,000

The First of the Bribe-Taking Policemen to be Punished—His Counsel Will Now Try for a Stay.

Ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson was sentenced yesterday to three years and nine months' imprisonment for bribery. In addition, Justice Ingraham, who passed the sentence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, imposed a fine of $1,000.

A great crowd filled the courtroom when Stephenson was arraigned for sentence. The fact that the first Police Captain to be convicted as the consequence of the exposures of the Lexow committee was to receive his punishment was sufficient to draw spectators to the Criminal Courts Building from every part of the city.

The prisoner was brought into court at 10:30 A. M. He was neatly dressed in a new suit of clothes, and looked anything but a felon. His face was bloodless, and his intense nervousness displayed itself in the fretful manner in which he bit the ends of his clipped mustache. His hands were unsteady, but he managed to control himself fairly well.

How keenly he felt his position was evidenced by the fact that during the entire proceedings he never once uttered a word, as if fearful of breaking down if he attempted to speak. Two of his brothers and Capt. Grant were with him, and they tried to brace him up by whispering cheering words of hope. But the convicted bribe-taker acted as if he did not hear them. He kept his eyes cast down, and made no sort of answer. John Vincent, one of Stephenson's lawyers, who came into court with him, also tried to bolster him up, but his words also passed unheeded.

Stephenson had been in court only a few minutes when District Attorney Fellows came in with Messrs. Lindsay, McIntyre, Hennessey, Martine, and Miller of his staff. Justice Ingraham arrived at 10:45, and upon taking the bench the Justice said that he had received a telegram from Mr. Shafer of counsel for Stephenson, stating that he was too ill to appear in court, and asking that sentence be deferred.

Mr. Vincent immediately arose and said that, under all the circumstances, he would ask that the sentence proceed. He believed nothing was to be gained by a further postponement. He then made a motion for a new trial, which was denied. Mr. Vincent made a brief appeal for mercy in behalf of his client.

"I am requested," he said, "by a most devoted, suffering, broken-hearted wife to ask that your Honor may exercise clemency in the judgment to be pronounced. I trust that your Honor will consider this in conjunction with the recommendation of the jury in the case. I want to call your Honor's attention to the career of my client previous to the bringing of this accusation against him. His bravery as an officer is a matter of public repute. During all the years of his service in the department, so far as any other matter is concerned than the one immediately before the court, he has conducted himself with credit and with devotion to his duty."

Judge Ingraham then pronounced sentence, saying:

"Stephenson, you have been convicted of bribery by a jury, upon evidence that was absolutely indisputable. No man questions that evidence. The crime of bribery is a crime against the people of the State. It is not for taking six dollars' worth of peaches. The size or kind of the bribe you got is of no consequence in the case. The great question is the responsibility, the trusts reposed in you, that you have violated.

"You, an officer, given great powers for the protection of the public, have used that power, not for the benefit of the public, but for your own advantage. The law gives me great discretion as to the punishment to be inflicted, and it is a responsibility that in this case I feel very deeply.

"The fact that innocent persons—your wife, children, and relatives—will suffer from the infliction of this punishment is one that, while I extremely regret the necessity that confronts me, cannot stay the performance of my duty in imposing an adequate punishment for what I consider a most serious crime.

"I have received a recommendation signed by all the jurors. That recommendation I shall consider, and shall give it great weight. I have also received a statement from many influential men in your precinct saying that you never asked them for bribes, and never endeavored to extort money from them. On the other hand, I have received communications tending to show that this was not an isolated case, but that in many other instances you received money while in that precinct.

"I will endeavor to fix a penalty which, while it shall not be excessive or severe, at the same time will show that this is a crime most serious. The very foundation of society rests upon the faithful performance by public officers of their duties. The sentence of the court is that you shall be confined three years and nine months in the State prison and pay a fine of $1,000."

When the words came that invested him with the stripes, Stephenson gritted his teeth, and made an extra effort to hold himself together. He succeeded very well, but, as though mistrustful of himself, he turned hurriedly to the Deputy Sheriffs who had him in charge, and, with them, he hastened toward the exit and over the "bridge of sighs" to his cell in the Tombs. His friends gathered about him as he started and shook his hand, and his brother bade him not to despair, as all hope was not yet passed. But the convicted man made no answer, nor did he once raise his eyes.

Mr. Vincent gave notice that he would move for a stay of execution, and the usual delay will be granted to Stephenson, pending the issue of this proceeding. The application for a stay will probably be made Monday to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and, if it is granted, Stephenson will be admitted to bail until the Court of Appeals has passed on his case.

The ex-Police Captain was convicted Dec. 12. The charge against him was bribery in receiving four baskets of peaches from Martin N. Edwards, a produce dealer at 153 Duane Street, a partial consideration for allowing Edwards to violate the law by occupying the sidewalk to facilitate the transaction of his business.

A NEW BOND FOR SCHMITTBERGER

John Koster Remains and George Hoppe Takes James Breslin's Place.

Police Captain Schmittberger surrendered to the District Attorney yesterday and secured a new bondsman in place of James Breslin of the Gilsey House, who had withdrawn from the bond because, as he explained, he had "no use for squealers."

Schmittberger was accompanied by his new bondsman, George Hoppe of 204 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and by John Koster of Koster & Bial, who was on the old bond with Mr. Breslin.

Schmittberger bore no traces of the alleged illness on account of which he has denied himself to all callers since his famous day in the witness chair, when he revealed the inner workings of the system of police blackmail before the Lexow committee. In fact, the Captain appeared rather jovial than otherwise.

He laughed and talked animatedly with his two companions, while waiting for the conclusion of the necessary formalities attending the transfer of security.

Chief Clerk Unger said it was necessary for Mr. Breslin to appear in person or send proper credentials in order to be released from responsibility.

It was agreed later by the District Attorney to release Mr. Breslin, and new bonds were made out. These were signed by Mr. Koster and Mr. Hoppe, and upon the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Davis, Judge Martine accepted the security at 12:50 o'clock.

Schmittberger and his bondsmen left at once after the new bail was arranged. The Police Captain refused to talk about his case to reporters.

It was said yesterday that neither Schmittberger nor Capt. Creeden would ever be proceeded against. District Attorney Fellows, when asked yesterday what action he would take regarding them, replied that he was not ready to make a statement as yet, but might have something to say later on. Neither of the men had been promised anything, Col. Fellows added, and hence whatever action was taken by the District Attorney was entirely unhampered. The two men, however, are understood to have received assurances of a sufficiently definite character to warrant them in feeling easy as to criminal proceedings against them.

SAID HE WAS CONTROLLER FITCH

Some Audacious Stranger Has Been Trying to Borrow Money in His Name.

Controller Fitch received a letter yesterday from Frank Herbert Tubbs, the editor of The Vocalist, at 97 Fifth Avenue, saying that some one had been impersonating him.

Mr. Tubbs wrote that a few days ago a well-dressed stranger had called on him and introduced himself as Controller Fitch. The stranger said he had lost his pocketbook and would like to borrow a small amount of money, as he was going to Orange, N. J., for the day. The stranger presented a card bearing the Controller's name, and talked of how wearisome it was to look after so much money.

Mr. Tubbs knows the Controller, and after enjoying the fellow's audacity for a few moments, he said: "Excuse me while I call a policeman."

The stranger began to edge toward the door, saying that he would call again. Mr. Tubbs assisted the pretender down stairs with the toe of his shoe, and sent a paste pot after him.

The pretender is 5 feet 6 inches in height and wears a gray mustache and gray hair. He wore a brown coat.

The Controller said that the same fellow has caused him lots of trouble before.

Ocean Depths.

Murray and Penck had made calculations by variations of the first method, and got out the mean depth of the oceans as 3,797 meters (2,074 fathoms) and 3,650 meters (1,995 fathoms) respectively. Heinrich, by the second method, got 3,438 meters (1,881 fathoms,) and Krümmel, by the third method, gave the figures 3,320 meters, (1,815 fathoms.)

Since Krümmel's calculations were made, in 1886, his student, Karstens, has gone over them, taking advantage of the very numerous additional soundings which have been made, and he comes to the conclusion that the average depth of the oceans as a whole is 3,496 meters, or 1,909 fathoms. The maximum probable value was 3,632 and the minimum 3,377 meters. The mean depth of the Pacific Ocean is given as 3,829 meters, of the Indian Ocean 3,593 meters, and of the Atlantic Ocean 3,160 meters.—Nature.

Toads and Folk-Lore.

Horace mentions, in the fifth Epode, the blood of a toad as one of the ingredients in Canidia's philtre. Toads are put into the caldrons of the witches in the plays of Shakespeare and Middleton. The witches were said to baptize toads at their sabbaths, in mockery of sacred rites.—Notes and Queries.

"Heigh Ho! for a Husband"

By Mrs. Burton Harrison

A vigorous, photographic portrayal of some of the men whom girls are apt to regard in the light of husbands. In the January issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

TEN CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

"A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH"

is a woman's greatest charm. This you may obtain at the Gold Crown Dental Parlors. We extract teeth and perform all operations pertaining to dentistry positively without pain by an application to the gums. Gold crowns and bridge work, or teeth without plates, just like the natural teeth. Lowest prices consistent with first-class work.

GOLD CROWN DENTAL PARLORS,
63 West 22d St., corner 6th Av., New-York.

CAPT. RICHARD J. MORAN DEAD

Since He Was Sixteen Years Old He Had Been a Skillful Pilot.

Richard J. Moran, son of Michael Moran, the towboat owner, 72 South Street, died of consumption at his home, 143 Summit Street, Brooklyn, Christmas Day. He was only twenty-six years old, but was one of the best-known and most popular harbor pilots in the vicinity of New-York.

He was the Captain of the F. W. Vosburg when that tug was the fastest hereabout, and he was Captain of the big ocean-going tug R. C. Velt when she made one of the longest tows on record, from this port to Maine, thence to Florida, and return.

When Capt. Moran first received his papers as a harbor pilot, some of the other pilots claimed that he was but sixteen years old. The case was aired in the newspapers, but Moran was not shorn of the nautical honors gained so early in life, and, before he had taken out his second papers, his good work at the wheel convinced those who objected to his admission that his skill was worthy of recognition and commendation.

All the tugs in the bay and rivers yesterday had their colors at half mast. Capt. Moran was a member of Harbor No. 5 of the American Association of Masters and Pilots.

He Saw Petticoats.

As early as 1675, the presence of ladies in the House of Commons gave rise to a little trouble and some amusement. It is reported that, during a debate in that year, some ladies were in the gallery peeping over the gentlemen's shoulders. The Speaker, spying them, called out: "What borough do these ladies serve for?" Sir Thomas Littleton said the Speaker might mistake them for gentlemen, with fine sleeves, dressed like ladies. Says the Speaker: "I am sure I saw petticoats."

Even after their forcible exclusion from the legislative chamber, daring ladies have been known to steal thither in disguise. Wraxall mentions that he has seen the Duchess of Gordon, habited as a man, sitting in the Strangers' Gallery. The beautiful Mrs. Sheridan was attracted to its precincts in similar disguise by the charm of her husband's oratory—the sole justification that could be urged for such intrusion in masquerade.—Chambers's Journal.

Called to New-York.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Rev. Henry M. Barbour, who has been for twenty years rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, has accepted a call from the Vestry of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, on East Eighty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, New-York. Dr. Barbour is well-known in New-Jersey. He is a strong pulpit orator and has an interesting family that take an active part in benevolent and social work. He is a writer of some reputation.

Entertainment for Charity.

An attractive entertainment will be given on the evening of Dec. 29 for the benefit of the Hungaria Ladies' Aid Society, at the Lexington Opera House. The funds will be used for charity.

Delicious

Food, crisp pastry, delicate cake, good digestion, all come with the use of Cottolene, and it saves money as well. Its wonderful success has brought numerous imitations. Genuine has trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—take no other. Made only by

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Lost and Found	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	7
Business Notices	5	Meetings and Elections	13
City Items	5	Pianos	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Proposals	15
Dancing	7	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Real Estate Wanted	15
Dividends	13	Savings Banks	13
Excursions	7	Situations Wanted	10
Financial	13	Special Notices	5
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Help Wanted	10	Teachers	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Claudian.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—8:00—George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—My Partner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Flams.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Kleine Frau.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Diplomacy.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Arrivals from Europe	12	7
At the Hotels	5	3
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	3
Marine Intelligence	10	5
New State Corporations	14	5
Obituary Record	6	3
Post Office Notes	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	4
Social World	16	3
Telegraphic Brevities	10	2
Theatrical Gossip	2	7
United Service	13	7
Washington Weather Forecast	10	3

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
High Wind with Snow.
A Mutiny in the Ohio Penitentiary.
National Bank of Commerce Robbed.
Inspector Williams Testifies.
Steamer Majestic Kept Out of Port.

Page 2
Died on His Wedding Day.
To Introduce Cissy Loftus.

Page 3
New Publications.
Ex-Capt. Stephenson Sentenced.
New Bond for Schmittberger.
Capt. Richard J. Moran Dead.

Page 5
Furies Against Crispi.
Mr. Croker Challenges All His Enemies.
Socialism in Economics.
Papal Audience to Americans.
Exiled King of Naples Moribund.
Lord Randolph Churchill's Agony.

Page 7
College Chess Players.

Page 8
A Remarkable Land Claim.
Vice Chancellor Van Fleet Dead.

Page 9
Hotel Men Protest to the Mayor.
Trinity's Power to Repair Houses.
The Nictheroy's Campaign.
Saxton Expects a Lively Session.
Division of the Archdiocese.

Page 10
Some Anxious Senators.
Jewish Historical Society Meets.

Page 11
New Move by Cloak Manufacturers.

Page 12
Funeral of a Polish Patriot.

Page 14
New Line Across Town.
More Money Given for Prosecutions.

Page 15
I. L. Rice on the Reading Plan.
Tells How He Squandered a Fortune.

Page 16
New Plans for Rapid Transit.
Trinity's Chimes to Ring Again.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	49	27	3:30 P. M.	32	30
6 A. M.	41	26	6 P. M.	31	34
9 A. M.	31	28	9 P. M.	25	27
12 M.	32	30	12 P. M.	22	24

Average temperature yesterday.....28¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....32⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....29⅝
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-days Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Cooler, North Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1894.

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STEPHENSON'S SENTENCE.

Judge Ingraham's sentence of Stephenson will be commonly considered to have met with fairness and judgment the peculiar exigencies of a novel case. If Stephenson had been the only blackmailer in the force the sentence would be inadequate to his offense. Indeed, no offense could be socially much more grave than that of prostituting an office created for the purpose of enforcing the laws into a sale of indulgences for violating the laws. If Stephenson had alone devised and executed this practice, the full penalty of the law would surely not have been excessive; would hardly have been adequate, either upon the punitive or the exemplary theory of punishment.

Doubtless the first Captain convicted gets off with a third of the maximum imprisonment and a fifth of the maximum fine because the Judge shared the feeling entertained by the whole community and embodied in the recommendation to mercy of the jury that convicted Stephenson. That feeling is that it would be unjust to visit with the heaviest possible penalty a crime which the prisoner committed in common with a majority of the Captains of Police, and which he was not only under a temptation, but under what may almost be called a compulsion, to commit. It is not true that Stephenson was more sinned against than sinning, for he displayed no aversion whatever to trading on his opportunities, and his exactions seem to have been in excess of what had previously been required in his precinct as the price of the particular offense which the merchants of that precinct found it convenient to commit. It was often said, both when his case was before the Lexow committee and when it was in court, that he had got into trouble because his exactions were excessive, or, as it was more commonly expressed, "because he was a hog." But it is none the less true that he was to a certain extent the victim of a vicious system, whereby Police Captains are forced to levy blackmail to reimburse themselves for the blackmail that they have had to pay. There would be an injustice in giving such a man the full punishment due to a policeman who had levied blackmail "out of his own head" and exclusively for his own enrichment.

There does not seem, however, in the circumstances of the case as they are commonly known, any reason why the full amount of the fine prescribed should not have been inflicted upon Stephenson. It is true that these circumstances are not known through the testimony taken at the trial. The specification upon which Stephenson was convicted was of an extremely petty and trivial offense, and seems to have been chosen because it offered special facilities for making a complete case. If Stephenson had not levied blackmail on a large scale, a fine of $1,000 would have impoverished him, whereas nobody believes that he is seriously affected by it as it is. It is by no means to be desired that Police Captains who have become rich by blackmail should be allowed, after a seclusion of three years, to spend the rest of their lives in comfort upon stolen money.

After all, the fact of the sentence is more important and exemplary than are the details of it. Here, for the first time, has one of a class of men who have behaved as if they were above the law which they violated under pretense of enforcing it, and who actually seemed to be beyond its reach, been brought to his account and punished according to law. Nothing could be more terrifying to his associates in crime or more admonitory to his successors in office. The spectacle or the thought of one guilty Police Captain in convict's clothes serving his punishment is more wholesome for the morale of the police force and of the community than all the sermons and articles that could be composed about the corruption of the police, or all the disclosures that could be made about it under oath, if they are not followed up by prosecution and conviction. If Stephenson be not the chief of sinners, he has been a great enough sinner to deserve all that he has got; and we may indulge the hope that he will be followed in the dock by the greater rascals who deserve still more. It is fortunate in one respect that his has been the first conviction, for his accomplices, who paid the blackmail which he levied, were not professional criminals and skulkers from justice and the light of day, but reputable men of business who deliberately chose to bribe a public officer to allow them to violate the law and to use public property for their private business, because that was a cheaper course than to provide proper facilities for doing their business at their own expense. If these reputable merchants had been good citizens, and not lawbreakers, Stephenson could not have committed the crime for which he has been sentenced. It does not lie in the mouth of any one of them to complain of the corruption in which he himself has participated, and for which he ought to be punishable.

MR. SPRINGER'S SUBSTITUTE.

It now appears that the bill which was introduced last week by Mr. Springer as a substitute for the Currency bill is really only his own idea of what a substitute ought to be, and had not been agreed to by the majority of the committee of which Mr. Springer is Chairman. In other words, the Chairman seems to have repeated, on his own account, the tactics which the majority of the committee rather reluctantly adopted, putting in an experimental measure for the House to talk about, with the hope that something would come of it, but with no certainty that it would receive the support of a majority of the House, or even a majority of the committee. That is a course which is open to Mr. Springer, but we should hardly think that the experience of last week would give him much confidence in the result. He cannot expect that a bill which reflects only his own views, even if they are approved by or received from the Secretary of the Treasury, will have controlling authority in the House. As Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, his influence in the House depends very largely on his ability to secure the co-operation of the other members. Without that he can rely only on his own resources as a leader, and these, as the record abundantly shows, are not commanding.

We should say that he would have done much better to consult his committee and to delay introducing a substitute for the bill actually before the House until he was sure that his committee would stand by it. This he could have accomplished much more readily by laying his plans in advance before the committee. With all respect to Mr. Springer, we have had about as much precipitate fooling with this most important subject as is good for the country. The mischief is done now, however, and the duty of Mr. Springer, and of the Secretary, if he is acting with Mr. Springer, is as far as possible to undo it. He ought to find out what his committee can agree upon, what the House will do with or without the recommendation of the committee, and, if it is a sound measure, press it. If he finds out, as we think he will, that his committee cannot agree on an extensive and comprehensive bill, and that the House will not agree on such a bill, he would better drop that line and try to get something simpler and more practicable.

MESSRS. COCKRAN AND CROKER.

We hardly know whether good citizens should be gratified or disappointed by the decision of W. Bourke Cockran not to come to New-York on Saturday to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany. Richard Croker has challenged the Congressman in very plain terms to meet him before the committee and discuss their respective shares in the successes and defeats of Tammany Hall in city and State politics. If Mr. Cockran's refusal is to deprive the public of the interesting information that might result from such a discussion, it is to be regretted. If, however, the failure to secure this particular meeting shall serve but to dam the torrent of Mr. Croker's resentment, so that the discussion, when it shall come, shall prove more thorough and enlightening, then the public can afford to wait.

No one, of course, will pretend, and we do not understand that Cockran claims, that he ever enjoyed the influence and power in Tammany Hall enjoyed by Croker. He is reported to have said that he has made great pecuniary sacrifices for Tammany, that he is a much poorer man to-day than he would have been had he devoted to the practice of his profession the time and study and energy that he has employed in the service of Tammany, and he intimates that Mr. Croker's experience in this regard has been directly the reverse. So far as Mr. Croker is concerned, this is a view that is generally accepted by the community, and we do not know that Mr. Croker is inclined to deny its correctness. But the possible or probable prosperity that either of these gentlemen would have secured without the aid of politics is necessarily something which cannot be distinctly determined even by themselves. It constitutes in a very high degree what a former eminent Tammany man would have called a "hypothecated case." Moreover, it is a matter of interest almost exclusive to themselves. The public cares very little about it. A discussion of it would be of value only as it might bring to light the political services through which either or both are persuaded that their personal fortunes have suffered.

Those services, if fully and accurately described, would be extremely interesting. Naturally they are now involved in a good deal of mystery. We all know, of course, what Mr. Cockran has done in public speeches at conventions and on the platform, and we have some idea of the more conspicuous political events with which he has been connected. We remember his very bitter, very able, and thoroughly inexcusable attack on Mr. Cleveland in the National Convention of 1892. We are aware in a general way that he devoted his great powers of persuasion and vituperation to convincing that convention that Mr. Cleveland could not be elected and could not carry the State of New-York. Every one recalls the share attributed to him at the Saratoga Convention of last year in the peculiar tactics by which Senator Hill was made the candidate of the party for Governor. But it is not this sort of knowledge that the public now craves. It would much prefer to know what was the share or influence of Mr. Cockran in the plans and action of the inner circle of Tammany, how intimately he was acquainted with them, how far he was responsible for them, what he thinks of them, and if he disapproves of them, as we believe he does, how he explains them and whom he blames for them.

In the same way, and to a far greater extent, like information from Mr. Croker would be intensely interesting. The public is aware that Tammany has met with terrible disaster and has deserved it. The actual disaster came after Mr. Croker had retired from the leadership. The causes of it that are generally accepted existed in his time and grew up while he was known to be very powerful and believed to be all powerful in the organization. He has plainly said that Mr. Cockran has been giving incorrect and maliciously inaccurate explanations of the disaster and of his share in bringing it about, and he intimates that there are other persons, generally "high toned," who also have been spreading misinformation. Now, if Messrs. Croker and Cockran could meet and discuss with the earnestness characteristic of them and the thoroughness appropriate to the occasion the whole range of facts involved in the issue between them, it is probable that a good deal of wholesome truth would get out of the obscurity and secrecy in which it is now wrapped. The real service of Mr. Cockran to Tammany and the rewards for it, the sources of Mr. Croker's fortune, the responsibility for the hideous abuses prevalent in the City Government, the relations of Tammany to the State machine, the share of Senators Hill and Murphy in the joint operations that have resulted so wretchedly to the State machine and to Tammany—all these subjects might be exposed in the hot light of personal and probably angry debate. That would be a result to which all merely private considerations are clearly subordinate.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

There is certainly much of an encouraging nature in the reports of railway earnings for the third week of December. With very few exceptions the roads are enabled to report increased revenues, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year. This fact, taken in connection with the steady increase in west-bound freight tonnage since the 1st of last month, affords reasonable ground for the belief that business conditions are improving in every quarter. The growth of the railway transportation business appears to be of a permanent as well as a substantial character. All of the Southern roads are doing well, the movement of freight both ways being of unusual volume for this time of year.

The Louisville and Nashville Road reports an increase in earnings for the third week of the current month of $31,775. Since the 1st of last July this line has increased its earnings over last year to the amount of $466,632. The Pittsburg and Western shows an increase for the third week of December of $22,496; the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, for the same period, an increase of $6,423; the Ohio Southern, $3,451; the St. Louis Southwestern, $1,800; the Texas and Pacific, $1,782; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $871, and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $3,795.

In the West the railroads are doing fairly well in spite of the disastrous falling off in the grain traffic. The financial statement of the Wabash for the third week of this month shows an increase over last year of $16,786. The Denver and Rio Grande reports an increase of $7,400 for the same period, the Lake Erie and Western an increase of $3,859, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville $4,297, and the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw $553. The International and Great Northern is also enjoying a little boom in traffic. Its earnings for the third week show an increase of $18,648 over the earnings in the third week of last December.

Other railroads which are able to show increased earnings for the third week of this month are the New-York, Ontario and Western, $7,935; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $9,548, and the Mexican Central, $1,342. The last-named road reports for the month of December up to date an increase of $14,119. Since the second week in November there has been a steady average increase in the earnings of all roads that report their weekly earnings. For the same period of last year the trend was in the opposite direction, the percentage of decreased average earnings ranging from 10 to 13.

The increase in the movement of freight from the Atlantic seaboard westward began about the 1st of November, and has been very pronounced. In the second week of that month an increase of 9,000 tons was recorded in trunk-line territory alone. In the third week the increase was nearly 18,000 tons. The first week of this month there was an increase over last year of about 3,000 tons, and in the second week there was a recorded increase of about 7,300 tons. The increased west-bound freight tonnage for the first two weeks of December was about 25 per cent.

Inspector Williams was the chief witness before the Lexow committee yesterday. His testimony consisted of denials of what other witnesses had sworn about him that was discreditable to him and very positive assertions of his own innocence, together with vague and confused statements as to details. He was defiant and disposed to be facetious, and showed no signs of realizing the situation in which he is placed. He will resume the stand to-day.

The Rapid-Transit Commission have acted sensibly in referring the report of their chief engineer and the consulting engineers to a board of experts, with authority to report upon it and upon the whole subject, with such recommendations as may seem appropriate. The report of the engineers leaves no doubt that, if their calculations are correct—and they are of the highest authority—the plans formerly adopted must be abandoned. The objections to them are very formidable. As to what remains possible, the advice of a proper board of experts may very likely confirm the suggestions of Messrs. Parsons, Fteley, and Cooper, or they may further develop them. In any case, in a matter of such importance, the greatest caution is none too great.

Our readers will find some interesting and instructive details in another column this morning as to the actual degree of control possessed by Trinity over property the unfortunate condition of which we have felt called upon to describe. These details relate to the house 83 Charlton Street, but that house is typical, and what is true of it is essentially true of a great many others that have been investigated by our reporters. It seems to us that these facts are of especial interest to the gentlemen who, in a general way, are responsible for the policy of the Trinity corporation in the management of its tenement-house property, but who have naturally and properly left the practical administration of that policy to an agent or agents. If any of them have been led to accept the explanation of their chief agent as to the helplessness of Trinity to remedy existing abuses and to prevent others in the future, they would certainly do well to revise their opinion in the light of facts with which their chief agent has not acquainted them.

Germany is the country in which we should expect that sanitary inspection would be most scientific and trustworthy. This assumption received a rude shock from the report of the German sanitarians a year or two ago that American hay was unfit for the use of German cattle by reason of its lack of nutritive substance and its tendency to harbor noxious insects. That report was too obviously made in the interest of the German hay grower to command confidence. One may suspect a similar bias in the action of the German sanitary authorities in the imputation of Texas fever to American cattle lately landed at Hamburg. However that may be, it is plainly in the interest of the American shippers and the German carriers to comply fully with any regulations for the inspection of American beef that the German authorities may impose, no matter how superfluous they may appear. The German protectionists, who desire to exclude all American agricultural products from their country, have been greatly strengthened and refreshed of late by the action of the Republican Senators and the Senators from Havemeyer concerning German sugar that Americans interested in the export cannot afford to omit any precautions whatever that public or official opinion in Germany may demand.

SPECIMENS OF THE YALE BOYS' SLANG

Perverted and Coined Words Expressive of Their Intense Feelings.

New-Haven Letter to Hartford Times.

Probably the two most common slang phrases in use on the Yale campus, words continually recurring in the average student's speech, are the terms "smooth" and "footless." The first, which is nothing more than the staid old English word, captured and made to fill the office of hundreds of less expressive adjectives, may represent any quality, good, desirable, attractive, or beautiful, and is of particular benefit to the collegian in that it relieves him of the arduous task of finding a qualifying adjective particularly suited to the case in question. It is used with perfect propriety in expressing satisfaction with the weather, a football game, or a pretty girl.

As to the etymology of the word "footless" very little can be said that is definite. It belongs to the class which has sprung up spontaneously without any very good reasons for existence. But the college student thinks not at all of that fact when he brings it again and again into his speech to express a meaning nearly opposite to that of the word just mentioned. The play at the theatre is footless when it is not up to the expectation of the speaker; the football practice is said to be footless when the playing of the team is much below its usual standard of excellence. Of course, it is plain to see that an ostrich, human being, or grand piano, deprived of their underpinning, would be in a rather useless condition; it does not appear, however, why the term "armless" or "legless" could not have been used with equal propriety.

Another word, without which the Yale undergraduate would be sadly at a loss to express himself intelligently, is the term "fruit," which is capable of use both as a noun and a verb. The operation of "fruiting" an examination is performed when the questions asked are found to come within the limits of the victim's previous knowledge of the subject; and anything is said to be "fruit" when it is easy or easily done. This expression may be made very emphatic by the use of prefixes; thus, anything that is "dead easy fruit" is the very acme of simplicity to the collegian's mind. As to the origin of this most expressive word, we are once more thrown in doubt. Perhaps the simile was originally suggested by a tree laden with juicy ripe apples, which, presumably, could be easily shaken down.

The verb "to horse" has two distinct meanings. It signifies to long for, or desire. Thus, with the exception of the abject grind, the average student horses after the vacation season with its relief from the duties of college life. In another sense, to horse a person is to make him the object of ridicule, and a horse is a joke at his expense. Thus, if, while walking down Chapel Street, De Smythe's feet should fly frim under him in the midst of one of his most genteel bows, it would be considered a good horse on him. The word always signifies chagrin or discomfiture.

It is natural that the student should have a number of expressions applicable to the occurrences of the class room, and such is the case. For instance, he never studies, always "grinds," or "plugs," which is allowable to a certain limit, but he who goes far beyond that limit and spends all his time at his books is characterized in language more expressive than elegant, as the "greasy grind." There are two extremes capable of being attained in a recitation; one in the "flunk," or most abject of all, the "dead flunk," a term the significance of which is easily seen; and the "rush," the recitation closely approaching perfection being denoted as a "cold rush."

A "shark" is a man who either is gifted by nature with an transcendant knowledge of one subject or all subjects, or has acquired such knowledge by dint of hard effort. "Cribbing" is, of course, soliciting or obtaining illicit aid in examination or recitation. Instead of saying he has received or gotten a condition, that bugbear of college life, constantly haunting some unfortunates to the end of their course, our collegian remarks suavely, that he has "pinched" or "pulled" a condition.

Other semi-slang terms are numerous. A man is "grouchy" when his appearance and actions suggest a snarling bulldog. A boarding house is variously characterized as an "eating joint," "hash house," or "grub joint."

"LES HUGUENOTS" AT THE OPERA

Meyerbeer's Opera Presented with an Exceptional Cast Before a Large Audience.

It is a peculiar fact that one of the noblest and one of the hollowest of all operas are always selected by operatic managers for performance by what may be called display casts. The first of these operas is Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and the latter is Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots." The former cannot be acceptably performed without a great cast; the latter is absolutely intolerable unless it is so performed. Meyerbeer's music is beyond discussion in these days. Its theatrical effectiveness, its remarkable though superficial cleverness, and its utter insincerity are accepted nowadays as matters of fact and not as subjects for discussion. But it remains an opera which the public expects to hear sung by a combination of the best singers in any company. Yet it was not always thus; for it was produced in Paris with a good general cast, but without any attempt at the surprising arrays of later times. Such a cast as that of last night, for hearing which holders of orchestra chairs were asked to pay $7 each, invites recollections of former times. To begin with, the cast last evening was as follows:

Valentine	Mme. Nordica
Urbain	Mme. Scalchi
Marguerite	Mme. Melba
Raoul	Jean de Reszke
Marcello	Edouard de Reszke
St. Bris	M. Plancon
De Nevers	M. Maurel

The original cast of the opera at its production at the Grand Opera, Paris, on Feb. 29, 1836, was as follows:

Valentine	Mlle. Falcon
Marguerite	Mme. Dorus-Gras
Urbain	Mlle. Flécheux
Raoul	M. Nourrit
Marcel	M. Levasseur
De Nevers	M. Dérivis
St. Bris	M. Serda

The celebrated Mme. Schroeder-Devrient was famous as Valentine in Germany, but not much is said about her associates. At the first Covent Garden performance, June 20, 1848, the cast was this:

Valentine	Mme. Pauline Viardot
Marguerite	Mme. Castelian
Urbain	Mme. Alboni
Raoul	Signor Mario
Marcel	Signor Marini
De Nevers	Signor Tagliafico
St. Bris	Signor Tamburini

The opera was produced in New-York on June 24, 1850, with Steffanone as Valentine, Bosio as Marguerite, and Salvi as Raoul.

The cast of "Les Huguenots" when it was given by Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, in their first season at the Metropolitan, on March 19, 1884, was as follows:

Valentine	Christine Nilsson
Margherita	Marcella Sembrich
Urbano	Sofia Scalchi
Raoul	Signor Campanini
St. Bris	Signor Kaschmann
De Nevers	Signor Del Puente
Marcello	Signor Mirabella

A much better cast than this, indeed, the best heard in this city in the last quarter of a century, was that given by Max Strakosch, at the Academy of Music, on Nov. 6, 1873. It was this:

Valentine	Mme. Nilsson
Urbano	Annie Louise Cary
Marguerite	Alice Maresi
Raoul	Signor Campanini
St. Bris	Signor Del Puente
De Nevers	M. Maurel
Marcello	Signor Nannetti

The only comparatively weak spot was Mlle. Maresi. Col. Mapleson gave "Les Huguenots" often in the course of his career at the Academy, but never with a very remarkable cast. The effect of the combination offered in the first Abbey season may be judged from this characteristic Maplesonian cast of Nov. 1, 1882:

Valentine	Mlle. Paolina Rossini
Marguerite	Mlle. Zagury
Urbano	Mlle. Lauri
Raoul	Signor Mierzwinski
De Nevers	Signor Caravatti
Marcello	Signor Monti

After these few reminiscences, it may be as well to say that last night's performance was indeed brilliant. Mme. Nordica is at her best as Valentine, for the music lies within the best capacity of her voice, and its style is excellently suited to her delivery. Mme. Scalchi is an old friend in the rôle of Urbano, and, although her voice is not so fresh and flexible as it used to be, her assurance and artistic authority never desert her. Mme. Melba's Marguerite was a little disappointing. Her delivery was as clear, clean, and accurate for the most part as ever, though there was a little uncertainty of intonation in some of the staccati, but for some reason she did not sing with her accustomed plenitude of tone, and hence her work was not up to its customary level of brilliancy. Nevertheless, she was the best Marguerite ever heard on the Metropolitan Opera House stage.

M. Jean de Reszke's Raoul is too well known to require extended comment at this time. Last night it was full of vigor and romantic warmth, and it was finely offset by M. Edouard de Reszke's stalwart, rotund, picturesque Marcello. M. Maurel showed a good dramatic conception of the elegant trifler, De Nevers, with his courtly gallantries and his fine ladies in mysterious veils. He sang the music with much energy, but with not much voice. M. Plançon was a picture in his black costume and gray beard as St. Bris, and the dignity of his presence, his voice, and his style added much to the general impressiveness of the performance. The minor parts were intrusted to Mlle. Bauermeister and Signori Vanni, De Vaschetti, Viviani, and Rinaldini, who comported themselves with evident appreciation of their surroundings.

The setting of the opera was respectable, and some attention had been paid to the stage groupings, though not always with happy results. The ballet in the garden scene was discomforting in its ungainly garb, and several of the young women of the auxiliary chorus made nuisances of themselves by their apparent belief in their enormous importance. It is better to have choristers who always stand still than those who constantly indulge in activity at the wrong time. The orchestra was generally satisfactory. Signor Bevignani conducted.

Enthusiasm and Schwarmerey.

Enthusiasm is born in a crowd. It was not without reason, as Carlyle points out, that the meditative German translated the word by schwärmerey, or swarming, as if the thing were, indeed, merely excessive congregation. It is impossible for men to meet together without in some sort strengthening those opinions which are common to the majority, or in some cases evoking traits which have hitherto lain hidden in their characters. Even the least warlike of conscripts feels something martial stir within him as he steps out in time with his company. Hitherto he may have had a horror of bloodshed—perhaps has even been known in his own village as a coward and a poltroon; but place him in the midst of a regiment, and some portion of the common sentiment will filter through by degrees to his brain also, and he will fight with the rest.

So true is it, as has been expressed by numberless proverbs, that a man is known by the quality of his associates, and that not only do evil communications corrupt the good, but also in most instances good may mitigate the evil. Thus, the character of a man may often be entirely altered by merely changing his circumstances. It is probable that few good citizens would retain their soberness of thought for long after once joining a Socialist club, and it is notorious how fatal is the atmosphere of the House of Lords to the convictions of all good Radicals.—The Westminster Review.

The Oldest Newspaper.

The Pekin Gazette is by some hundreds of years the oldest newspaper in existence. It is quite the funniest-looking by an equally liberal margin. The copies are bound yellow, or blue, or some other color. One in my possession is yellow-backed, which marks it as of some distinction, for yellow is the imperial color, and this is a first edition, so to speak.

The pages, sixteen in number, are seven inches long and three inches wide; there are no editorial comments and no advertisements—which would be sufficient to condemn it nearer home—and the matter begins at the end and moves from right to left up and down the page.—Fortnightly Review.

A LAND HAPPY WITHOUT THE RAILROAD.

Dwellers on Crooked River and Ochoco Creek Wish to Have None.

From The Prineeville (Oregon) Review.

The effect a railroad would have upon the wages of those of us whose only income is the money received from daily toil is plain. The railroad would not only absorb the money upon which our freighters now subsist, but dump into our county a large addition to our already sufficient number of laborers, as to go for the saying that a reduction in wages would surely and speedily follow the advent of a railroad.

We have to deal with railroads as they are; not as they ought to be. Wool excepted, the products of Crook County can and do walk to market, gaining flesh on the way. Our mutton sheep go to California and Nevada, and while en route accumulate flesh sufficient to be ready for market if so desired, and our beeves are grazed to feeding grounds in Wasco or Union Counties with slight expense and loss in flesh. Our horses were driven to market until recently; now they are handed over to the care of one of our transcontinental railroads at the most convenient shipping point, and, like the Willamette Valley fruit, sometimes they bring enough to pay for transportation, sometimes not.

In dealing with this subject it is but fair that we should be allowed to take for example the experience of other and neighboring communities in California and Oregon, who, from their own statements, are having their substance taken away from them by these great corporate drains. And if we should by comparison find that, during great financial trials, the like of which we are now passing through, communities afar off from these drains are faring better than those adjacent to them, then we shall have found sufficient cause for making our departure on the subject of more railroads.

Does any one suppose that a railroad would raise the price of a single product raised upon the farms of Crooked River, Willow Creek Ochoco and Bridge Creeks, and their tributaries? If so, what product, What are the facts in the case? To our certain knowledge, in the last eighteen years our wheat has brought $1 per bushel nine years, 75 cents five years, 60 cents two years, and 50 cents two years, an average of 83 cents per bushel. In what direction, may we ask, could our wheat have been shipped to have brought more money during those eighteen years, provided two railroads, both encircling the globe in different directions, had had one of their cross roads in Prineville?

No better illustration is needed of the utter fallacy of the doctrine that the only hope for a millennium to dawn upon the grass-covered hills of Crook County is through the railroad agency. As far as wheat is concerned, it is higher in Crook County at the present time than at any point on the Pacific coast, and, without boasting, we may add that the residents of this county have the money to buy it and the appetite to eat it.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STAGE-COACH DAYS

How They Traveled in the Middle States Forty Years and More Ago.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Forty-two years ago New Year's Day the last through United States mail arrived by stage coach from Baltimore at Wheeling, West Va. Mr. John E. Reeside, now a resident of Baltimore, was in charge of the stage which made the last trip, arriving in Wheeling on New Year's Day, 1853.

Mr. Reeside's father, the late James Reeside, was a pioneer in this travel. The son entered the same business when about fifteen years old, and continued extending stage-coach lines westward until they reached the Pacific coast. Railroads followed in the wake of the coach lines, and took away their business of carrying passengers and mails.

Probably the most interesting of Mr. Reeside's experiences were in connection with the National Road, or "Old Pike," projected by the National Government in 1804. This road extended from Cumberland, Md., westward over the Alleghenies to the Ohio River. It was the main artery of travel for passenger, mail, and freight traffic until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad took its place.

From Baltimore to Cumberland the turnpike was older, having been constructed by private persons and companies.

"The stage-coach headquarters in Baltimore," said Mr. Reeside," were at old Barnum's Hotel and the Fountain Inn, which stood on the site of the Carrollton Hotel. The coaches used were open at the front and sides, with seats for eleven passengers besides the driver. All the seats faced the front of the vehicle. Saddlebags, which were carried in that time for baggage, were hung on the posts supporting the top of the stage. A small rack behind, for trunks, was seldom used. A tin lantern, with a tallow dip, placed over the driver, was used at night.

"Four strong horses drew these coaches, with relays every ten or twelve miles at stages or stations, from which probably came the name of the vehicle. The average rate of fare was six cents a mile. At first travel was only in the day time, with stops over night at the numerous excellent inns or taverns which lined the road.

"One of the great obstructions to travel along the road were large droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs being driven from Western plains to Eastern markets. The cattle especially, with their long horns pointed toward the oncoming coach, made a formidable obstruction.

"The 272 miles from Baltimore to Wheeling were first made in four days, with eighty stops. The best stage-coach time was afterward reduced to fifty hours by the old Eclipse line, established by James Reeside."

Mr. Reeside is probably the only surviving stage-coach contractor of national prominence. He is a native of Cumberland. Mr. Samuel Lurman, said to be the oldest living stage-coach driver, now lives in Cumberland.

Material Uniformity.

We can pronounce on the substantial identity of the solar materials with the terrestrial materials, because in the former case the bodies are so greatly heated that they are in the gaseous state. Spectroscopic methods are therefore available for determining their identity with the glowing vapors of the same substances as we have them on the earth. But the planets are not incandescent.

FURIES AGAINST CRISPI

Prorogation of the Chamber an Insult to the Nation.

EXILED KING OF NAPLES MORIBUND.

Papal Reception of the Officers of the Cruiser Detroit—Lord Randolph Churchill's Agony Is Prolonged.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Deputy Cavallotti, the Radical leader, has written to his constituents a letter abusing Premier Crispi most virulently.

The Premier of any other country would have resigned, he says, after such an exposure as the Giolitti documents made.

The prorogation of the Chamber is described by him as an insult to the nation. Cavallotti especially denounces the Ministry's invocation of the aid of the King, whom, he says, Crispi abuses privately and flatters publicly.

M. Harcourt, the Paris Matin's correspondent here, has been ordered to leave the city, probably on account of his dispatches concerning the present crisis.

Exiled King Francis II. Dying.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The Neue Freie Presse says that Francis II., the last King of Naples, is dying at Arco. He received extreme unction to-day.

Marie Leopold Francis II. of Assissi, formerly King of the Two Sicilies, Duke of Parma, of Plaisance, and of Castro, hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, was born at Naples, Jan. 16, 1836. He came to the throne of the Two Sicilies May 22, 1859, at the death of his father, Ferdinand II.

He placidly followed his father's policy of opposition to reform, fought liberal ideas with troops, and, in 1860, found himself encircled at Messina by the rebels under Garibaldi. He granted a Constitution exactly similar to the one which his father had conceded in 1848, but events followed one another faster than he could expect.

Garibaldi appointed himself Dictator of Naples, and Francis II. began to fight for his kingdom piecemeal. Piedmont's interference forced his retreat to Capua; Victor Emmanuel's election as King of Italy, in spite of Francis's desperate appeals to all the crowns of Europe, forced his retirement to Rome. When Rome became the capital of Italy, Francis went to Paris and Munich. Alphonse Daudet made of his destiny the theme of "Les Rois en Exil." He fought bravely in defense of his kingdom. For this, at least, he deserved praise.

PAPAL AUDIENCE TO AMERICANS

Officers of the Detroit Are Complimented at the Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The Pope received the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit at the Vatican at 11 o'clock this morning. The officers present were Commander Newell, one Lieutenant, six junior grade Lieutenants, the surgeon, and the paymaster of the ship. Commander Newell, in a brief address, thanked his Holiness for granting an audience to himself and his fellow-officers. No American, he said, visiting Europe, thought his visit complete unless he had seen the Pope.

The Pope replied, saying he was always particular to receive citizens of the great Republic. He rejoiced that the American people had been pleased with the Vatican relics exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and praised highly the wisdom and progress of the great Republic, especially in the free development of Catholicism. He offered thanks to the American Government and to the President of the Republic, and expressed his affection for and admiration of the people of the United States. He then pronounced a solemn benediction upon the officers and their families. Commander Newell and his companions were presented individually to the Pope by Mgr. O'Connell, Rector of the American College at Rome.

After the audience the officers were conducted to the college, where they were entertained at luncheon by Mgr. O'Connell. There were present the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Italy; the foreign Consuls, the attachés of the American Embassy, and the leading American residents of Rome.

The officers of the Detroit express themselves as delighted at the cordiality of their reception by the Pope. The reception lasted three-quarters of an hour.

ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Official Report of Sultan's Decision Against Separate Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Gresham has learned officially from Minister Terrell of the decision of the Sultan refusing to accede to the suggestion that Consul Jewett accompany the Turkish commission to Armenia and make an independent report. The Sultan has informed Mr. Terrell that the question may be considered as settled.

It will be remembered that the United States, as a neutral power, was warmly urged by the Sultan in the first instance to appoint a member of the commission, and that President Cleveland, in declining to accept this invitation, conveyed the intimation that he would consent to appoint a representative in an independent capacity, whose report would be made to this Government, instead of to the Turkish Government.

In anticipation of the acceptance of this proposition by the Sultan, Consul Jewett was named. It appears from the latest dispatches that France has consented to supply the third member of the commission, the other two being Turks.

As no evidence has been presented that American citizens have been massacred, it is said in official circles that the United States would hardly be warranted in demanding that Consul Jewett be given a necessary escort to enable him to pursue an independent investigation. It was in the general interest of civilization alone that the matter of American participation in the inquiry was considered.

IRRITATION ABOUT DREYFUS.

An Unimportant Newspaper Makes a Portentous Prediction.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The declaration issued by the German Embassy concerning the Dreyfus case and the growing bitterness of the German press have rendered the Paris newspapers more violent than ever in their denunciations. To-day many journals have urged that the degradation of Capt. Dreyfus should be made a public ceremony. He should be stripped of his military honors, they say, on the Longchamps race course or the Vincennes rifle range, where thousands could witness his disgrace, rather than in the privacy of the barracks.

The revolutionary and anti-Semitic newspapers are starting a Jew-baiting campaign, in view of Dreyfus's Semitic origin. La Libre Parole predicts that the Jews, by presuming to consider themselves the equals of Frenchmen, and competing with them, are preparing the most fearful disaster that ever marked the tragic history of the race.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S LIFE.

Every Effort in Behalf of the Patient Only Prolongs His Agony.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—At 8 o'clock last evening a bulletin announced that Lord Randolph Churchill was weaker. Another consultation of physicians was held at midnight. The patient's condition alternates between coma and partial consciousness. Many members of royal families here and on the Continent have requested that the bulletins be sent to them. Hunderds of telegrams of inquiry and sympathy have been received from Great Britain and France.

The bulletin at midnight said that Lord Randolph's condition was unchanged.

Dr. Keith, one of the physicians, said: "His weakness increases slowly and the case is absolutely hopeless. A sad feature of his illness is that every effort in behalf of the patient merely prolongs such agony as he is now able to feel. The end is merely a matter of time. He may linger a month, but this is highly improbable."

CAUSE OF NUBAR'S ILLNESS.

The Egyptian Premier Fell on His Back While Escaping a Bull.

CAIRO, Dec. 26.—Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, whose illness has been announced, was chased by a bull on his farm at Choubrah two days ago. In his flight he fell down an embankment and injured his back so severely that he must recline in a chair or on a couch for two months. His family urges him to resign his office and take a long rest.

Chelford Accident Inquiry.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Government inquiry into the railway disaster near Chelford opened to-day with Prof. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, in attendance.

Stationmaster Hyde, who supervised the handling of the freight cars at the switch where the accident occurred, testified that he was shunting a freight train just before the Chelford express was due to pass the side track. The last car got detached while he was near the front of the train. He saw it move swiftly toward the main line, but he could not reach it. He waved his red lantern vigorously to stop the express, but without effect.

The engineer of the second locomotive said he saw the red lantern, but it was too late to reduce speed, as the train was running fifty miles an hour. The first locomotive caught the freight car, he said, carried it a little distance, and then toppled over on its side. The witness' locomotive left the track, but remained upright. The first locomotive formed a stopblock to the train. The engineer and fireman of the first locomotive were too sick to attend the inquiry, and it was adjourned to await their recovery.

Yaqui Indians Marauding.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Dec. 26.—Another crime has been committed by a band of marauding Yaqui Indians, in the valley of the river of that name in the western part of the State. They visited the ranch of Julio Cardenas and massacred the latter and his entire family, consisting of wife and two children. A detachment of Government troops went in pursuit of the Indians. It is reported that they came up with them and had a skirmish, in which several of the Yaquis were killed.

Reception of Ambassador MacVeagh.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh's official reception, which had been deferred until the King's return to Rome, was held at 10 o'clock this evening. All the diplomatists, high Government and Court officials, and Cabinet Ministers were present. The Queen's master of ceremonies presented the ladies to Mrs. MacVeagh. The splendid rooms of the Piombino Palace were decorated with flowers and illuminated with electric lights.

Wretched Armenian Refugees.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News correspondent in Odessa says that numerous Armenian refugees from Moosh and Bulanlyk are arriving at Sarakamysh. They are on their way to Etchmiadzin. All are in wretched condition. The correspondent says that several conspicuous Armenians in Moosh have been forced to embrace Islamism to save their lives and property and the honor of their wives and daughters.

India's Military Extravagance.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—The Indian National Congress opened in Madras to-day. Alfred Webb, M. P. for West Waterford, was elected President. He compared the situation and destinies of India with those of Ireland. He commended the Indian Government, but criticised sharply the country's extravagant military establishment as entirely beyond the limits of its wealth.

Severe Sentence of an American.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch dated at Lorenzo Marquez, East Africa, on Dec. 4, says that the son of James McIntosh, the United States Consular Agent who got into trouble by shooting a native burglar, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with the option of paying a fine of 1,000 reis daily, for resisting the police.

Use of Bicycles by Priests.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News's correspondent in Rome says:

"The Pope has nominated a committee to examine the question of priests' riding bicycles, and the hygienic and moral aspect of the practice. A section of the Bishops oppose bicycling because the riders are unable to wear their clerical gowns."

Papal Solicitude About Votes.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News's correspondent in Rome says that the Pope is calling a meeting of Cardinals to consider whether the Catholics in certain districts of Italy shall vote in the event of a general election. Several Bishops have been instructed to support special candidates.

Murder in Ober-Hollabrunn.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—A land owner named Pemperl, his son, ten years old, and a maid servant were murdered last evening in Ober-Hollabrunn, Lower Austria, while they were trimming a Christmas tree. The murderer stole 1,500 florins and escaped. The police have no clue to his identity or whereabouts.

An Obscure Editor Arrested.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—M. Miramande, editor of Le Republicain, has been arrested on a charge of blackmail.

M. Miramande's newspaper is published in Levallois-Perret, a northern suburb of Paris.

Bomb Explosion in Oldham.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A bomb was exploded opposite the Town Hall in Oldham, seven miles northeast of Manchester, this morning, but no damage was done, the bomb having been placed too far away from the building to do it harm.

Appointment of Schouvaloff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—An imperial decree has been issued to make known the appointment of Count Schouvaloff, formerly Ambassador in Berlin, to succeed Gen. Gourko in Warsaw.

The Abydos Lost in the Storm.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The owners of the small British steamship Abydos learn that she was lost off Porterin in the gale. Twenty-two persons were drowned.

French Courtesy to Russia.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The President has bestowed upon Gen. Tchertkof, the Czar's special envoy, the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Generosity.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The Emperor has sent 8,000 marks to the persons made homeless by the earthquakes in Sicily and Southern Italy.

Hatches Found on Donegal Coast.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—Seventeen hatches, such as are used on ocean steamers, have been found on the Donegal coast since the gale.

Lieut. Vreeland Is in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, naval attaché of the American Embassy, arrived here with his family to-day.

England in Its Merrymaking.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—To-day, known as "Boxing Day," is observed as a general holiday in England.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SAID NO

He Does Not Want to be Street-Cleaning Commissioner.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong denied yesterday that he had ever asked Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of the United States Civil Service Commission to accept the position of Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Strong said he had asked Mr. Roosevelt if he would accept the office of Street-Cleaning Commissioner if it was offered to him, and Mr. Roosevelt had said that he would not.

It was understood that Mr. Strong had under consideration the appointment as Commissioner of Accounts of Seth Shague Terry, who is a young lawyer of prominence and a member of the New-York State Democracy.

The information received in this city yesterday that Timothy J. Campbell had sent a copy of the Congressional Directory to Mr. Strong did not surprise any one who knows of Congressman Campbell's peculiar ambition for getting along with those who win.

Job E. Hedges, who will be Mr. Strong's secretary, has associated with himself as a law partner William Eidman, who was a classmate of his in Princeton College. Mr. Eidman will look after Mr. Hedges's law business.

AN EX-DEPUTY COLLECTOR ARRESTED

T. F. Bush Charged with Defrauding the Government and a Saloon Keeper.

Thomas F. Bush of 540 East Fourteenth Street, who was a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Ferdinand Eidman until November last, was arrested at his home yesterday morning by Deputy Marshals McAviney and Hurley.

He is charged, on complaint of Collector Edward Grosse, with receiving, in July or August, $10 from Luigi Granite, a retail liquor dealer of 340 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, as a special tax due from Granite for carrying on his business, and not paying over the $10 to the United States Government.

Bush is further charged with collecting from Granite $10 as a fee for compensation not prescribed by law, for the performance of his official duty as a Deputy Collector. Bush was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and held in $2,000 bail for examination on Jan. 8.

Bush worked in the same district as ex-Deputy Collector Terrence F. McGowan, who was arrested last Saturday, and held for examination on a similar charge.

MR. HALE NOT OUT OF THE DIVVER CASE

Busy Securing Subpoenas for More Witnesses.

William H. Hale, counsel for certain taxpayers in the prosecution of Police Justice Patrick Divver, was very busy yesterday going between the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas and the District Attorney's office.

When asked what he was doing, the lawyer said:

"Nothing much. The newspapers haven't treated me right. I am still in the case. People think I am out of it, but I ain't. The only difference is that the District Attorney is in. We are both in now, and I am going right ahead."

It was learned that Mr. Hale had secured subpoenas for about a dozen witnesses. He would not give their names, but said their testimony was very important.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN ST. JOHN'S

Some Inkling of the Report of the Legislative Committee.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 26.—The report of the Legislative committee on the condition of the suspended banks is not yet ready for submission to the Legislature, owing principally to the difficulty experienced in eliciting any information from the officials of the Commercial Bank. The report, however, is promised for to-morrow for certain.

A general idea of the report of the committee leaked out to-day, and it is stated that it will recommend the indorsement of the Union Bank's notes at the rate of 85 cents on the dollar, the notes not to be redeemable within two years. The report will also recommend the payment of 30 cents on the dollar for all notes of the Commercial Bank, payment not to be made, however, until after a full call has been made upon the shareholders of the bank.

An expert, representing a syndicate of English banks, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Ulunda. The steamer also brought a stock of specie to be used in the general trade.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:35 A. M.—79 Front Street; Jones Brothers; teas and coffees; damage, $200.
10 A. M.—72 Pitt Street; Philip Rosenberg; tenement; damage trifling.
12:35 P. M.—157 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Edward Tait; flat; damage, $25.
2 P. M.—513 West Forty-third Street; Callo Angelo; tenement; damage, $25.
2:10 P. M.—157 Madison Avenue; chimney; Mrs. Sawyer; boarding house; no damage.
3 P. M.—129 East Ninety-second Street; Leon Cohen, dwelling; no damage.
4:10 P. M.—310 East Thirty-third Street; chimney; Henry Weinand; no damage.
5:20 P. M.—140 West Fifty-third Street; Bridget Neary; damage, $25.
5:30 P. M.—216 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Francis Manning; damage, $100.
6:59 P. M.—158 Greene Street; L. Marcus; damage, $1,700.
7:20 P. M.—87 Second Avenue; William Andrews; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—2,723 Third Avenue; Mannes Katz; damage, $10.
7:50 P. M.—508 Broadway; Croner & Kohn; damage, $3,800.
8:25 P. M.—437 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Raffael Cintali; damage, $500.
8:50 P. M.—124 and 126 Wooster Street; Engert, Connor & Co.; damage, $2,000.
10 P. M.—2,138 Eighth Avenue; Peter C. Cadley; damage, $250.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, and Gen. John W. Noble of St. Louis are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Hallet Kilbourn of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Frank McLaughlin of The Philadelphia Times is at the Waldorf.

—Edward Atkinson of Boston and ex-Gov. S. H. Elbert of Colorado are at the Windsor.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

READY FOR ALL ENEMIES

Mr. Croker Invites All Who Have Charges to Make to Meet Him.

ANXIOUS TO QUESTION MR. COCKRAN

His Challenge Extended to Men Outside of Tammany Hall—He Will Never Enter Politics Again.

In political circles yesterday the chief topic of conversation was Richard Croker's statements about Congressman Bourke Cockran, and great interest was manifested as to what action Mr. Cockran might feel called upon to take in the matter.

Mr. Croker was seen at his office, 111 Broadway, yesterday, and asked whether or not he proposed to be present at the meeting on Saturday of the Committee of Sixty, or Executive Committee, of Tammany Hall.

He said that if Mr. Cockran should attend the meeting he would certainly be there also.

Mr. Croker also said: "If I have any enemies inside or outside the organization, I invite them to meet me before the committee and substantiate, if they can, any charges they may want to make against me.

"Mr. Cockran," said Mr. Croker, "is a member of the committee. I am no longer a member. If Mr. Cockran appears at the meeting which, I understand, has been called for Saturday, I will go before the committee and ask that I be permitted to question Mr. Cockran as to the statements that I believe he has been making about me.

"All I ask is that Mr. Cockran appear before the committee which has given him his prominence and tell all that he has to tell about me. I do not ask this in any spirit of unfairness. I simply ask that, if Mr. Cockran has anything to say, he should say it before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. I believe that whatever explanation Mr. Cockran has to make should be made before this committee.

"My challenge is not confined to Mr. Cockran. If I have any enemies inside or outside the organization I invite them to meet me before the committee and substantiate, if they can, any charges that they may want to make against me. Let them come out and say like men what they have to say against me, and not attack me behind my back or under fictitious names.

"I now ask them all to come forward."

Mr. Croker was then asked if he had any enemies in Tammany Hall, so far as he knew.

He replied that, with the exception of Mr. Cockran, he had none. He continued:

"There is no truth in the stories about factional fights in the organization, in which my friends are arrayed against another faction. I know of no quarrels, but I repeat that, if I have any enemies inside or outside Tammany, let them now come forward. The invitation is general. I invite all. I never go around a corner to attack a man; when I have anything to say, I come out and say it, over my own name."

"Mr. Croker," said the reporter, "there are stories that you and Mr. Cockran had discussions about financial matters."

"That is absolutely false," said Mr. Croker. "I never discussed any financial matters with Mr. Cockran."

As to the charge that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company contributed $100,000 to a campaign fund, and that he had failed to account for it, Mr. Croker said that he had never heard of the matter before. "There never was any such contribution to Tammany," he said.

"Mr. Cockran," Mr. Croker continued, "demanded the office of United States Senator from the organization. He said that Tammany owed him that much. At that time I refused to support his candidacy. If he has any other grievance against me I do not know what it is. If there is anything else, why didn't he come to me as a man and speak of it? I do not believe that there is anything else, but if there is, let him meet me before this committee and have it out. That is a very simple proposition."

Mr. Croker was asked if he contemplated going into politics again.

"I shall never take an active part in politics again," said Mr. Croker. "There is no reason why I should."

Asked as to whether he was going to stop in Washington upon his way South, Mr. Croker laughed and said that he might.

"I notice," said Mr. Croker, "that a newspaper has seen fit to charge that in my youth I was something in the nature of a prize fighter. No one knows better than the instigator of such stories how absolutely wide of the truth they are. To those who were my neighbors in my youthful days I desire to refer all who care to investigate that subject. Those who say that I did any prize fighting in my youth are liars, and none knows this better to be a fact than themselves.

"I have had called to my notice a story to the effect that I fought Richard Lynch in Jones's Wood in 1866, and that I fought several other men. The Lynch story is the only one that is even partially true, and that is so far exaggerated that it is ridiculous. I was a boy then—certainly not more than twenty years old, if that. One week day a number of us were at a festival at Jones's Wood. Several young fellows, including myself and young Lynch, got into a discussion, which lasted about two minutes. I trust that none of my friends the reformers have ever had more serious troubles than this in their early days.

"All other stories about my getting into fights are lies, and those who are responsible for them know that they are lying. Now, I submit, in all fairness and all honesty, that such false charges should not be made against any man. I am willing to accept any sort of criticism that is fair and open, but when I am lied about, and when newspapers go out of their way to lie about me, just to injure me, I object, and object most strenuously. All men, as I believe, are entitled to fair treatment, and from all who care to express their opinion about me that is all that I ask, either this year or any other year."

MR. COCKRAN DECLINES TO REPLY

Silent as to Attendance at the Tammany Executive Committee's Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Nothing that Richard Croker may say about him will, apparently, provoke a reply from W. Bourke Cockran.

The Congressman reads what Mr. Croker says, but refuses absolutely to discuss the question of the differences between them, and the most persistent questioning does not draw him from the position he has taken. He was asked to-night by a correspondent of the New-York Times if he had changed his mind since he first refused to take notice of Mr. Croker's attack.

"Not in the least," was the reply, "and I shall not. I have no reply whatever to make to the remarks credited to Mr. Croker."

Mr. Cockran was asked if he intended to be present on Saturday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, of which notice has been given by Police Commissioner Martin.

"I must decline to answer that question," was his reply.

Inasmuch as Mr. Cockran has not attended a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee in two years, it is taken for granted here that he will not show any interest in the coming meeting, particularly in view of the attitude assumed by the ex-leader of Tammany.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA

Fifty Deaths Reported in a Minnesota Town of Three Hundred Inhabitants —No Physician in the Town.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 26.—Diphtheria is rapidly depopulating the little village of Wesley, 18 miles west of this place. Since Nov. 28 there have been fifty-four deaths from the disease in Wesley alone, and in a settlement three miles northwest as many more deaths have occurred in the same length of time. At Wesley there is an average of two deaths daily from diphtheria and twice as many new cases.

Wesley is a town of about 300 inhabitants, all Bohemians. In the entire village there are not a dozen people who speak the English language. There is but one drug store, and not a doctor in the town. Disinfectants and preventives are unknown. Dozens of sick children are left with no attendance. Frequently children die within a day after being attacked with the disease. In some families five or six members have died. No measures have been taken to check the epidemic.

To Guard Against Bad Antitoxine.

Spurious and inert antitoxine was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, and the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Edson, was adopted:

That no preparation of diphtheria antitoxine shall be offered or exposed for sale in this city unless the receptacle containing such preparation has a label on which is placed a statement of the value of the contents in antitoxine, as measured by some generally-recognized standard, and the name and address of the producer.

Dr. W. H. Park, Inspector and bacteriological diagnostician of Diphtheria in the Health Department, who is aiding Chief Inspector Herman M. Biggs in the culture of antitoxine, has bled two of the horses now undergoing the course of immunism and obtained serum. He reported yesterday that it contained antitoxine, but not of a value as a prophylactic or to immunize persons exposed to diphtheria.

In two weeks, however, the Board of Health will have antitoxine of the proper strength.

WHITES SHOULD EDUCATE THE BLACKS

Dr. Beard Tells of the Causes of and Remedy for Race Troubles.

The Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association, who has been all through the South during the last two months, teturned to this city yesterday. When seen by a reporter in the association's office in the Bible House last evening in reference to the recent race troubles in the South, he said:

"There are three classes of white people in the South. The first class looks upon the negro as a fairly good citizen, but still its members refuse to accept him as their political and social equal. The second class would like to see the negroes kept apart from the white man. They hate to see their colored brother advancing in civilization, and think he should be kept in slavery.

"The remainder of the whites are known as the lawless class, who want to wipe out the blacks entirely. It is to this class that the cause of so many lynchings is due. The feeling against the negro is so intense that it becomes dangerous for even a missionary to try and help the blacks.

"The race question will never be settled until the whites agree to educate the blacks and acknowledge them as their equals. The last annual report of the association shows that $11,000,000 has been spent on the negro of the South. We send $1,000 daily to the South, where we have from twelve to fifteen normal schools to prepare teachers."

A LITTLE CHILD SHOT IN THE FACE

Matthew Buggillo, Four Years Old, Severely Wounded by an Older Boy.

Matthew Buggillo, four years old, of 104 Bayard Street, had his face and body filled with grapeshot about noon yesterday through the discharge of an old shotgun, which was recklessly pointed at him by Tobias Revillo, fourteen years old, of the same address.

Revillo's father is employed in Tailor Nicoll's store, on the Bowery. He is a widower, and he lives in a furnished room with his son, who is a very wild lad. The boy coaxed the Buggillo child into his room and began playing "Indian" with him. He picked up the old shotgun from the corner and leveled it at his little playmate. He pressed the trigger, and the weapon was discharged. A quantity of small grapeshot entered the child's face, head, and body, and he fell to the floor, crying with pain. The Revillo lad dropped the shotgun and ran away.

The wounded boy's mother would not allow him to be removed to a hospital. He is severely, but not dangerously, injured.

The elder Revillo told the police that the old shotgun had been in his possession for twenty years, during all of which time he never had any knowledge that it was loaded. He said he would deliver his son over to the police if he found him, as he wanted him committed to some institution to be cured of his wildness.

Colored Orphans' Christmas Tree.

The expectations which made Christmas Day bright for the 320 inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum were realized yesterday afternoon in a big Christmas tree, plenty of toys and good things, and a musical entertainment that lasted nearly the whole afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Virgin of the Church of the Pilgrims of Harlem talked to the children and told them stories.

The entertainment was given entirely by the children, and consisted of a series of songs from the cantata "Santa Claus." There were six solos sung by boys and girls. When this was done the tree was unloaded of its good things, and to each one of the children were given a book or toy, a cornucopia of candy and an orange.

Meeting of the Vegetarian Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Vegetarian Society was held last night at the house of Col. Faye, 20 West Fifteenth Street.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook read a paper on the "Ethics of Vegetarianism and Christmas Cruelties." After the reading a discussion took place, in which Mrs. Margaret Haviland, Dr. Elizabeth P. Miller, Mrs. Catherine C. Faye, and Dr. E. B. Foote took part.

Indiscriminate Shooting in Jail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Wesley George and James Rial were arrested this morning in Argentine for disorderly conduct, and put in the city jail with other prisoners. George had a revolver concealed in his clothes, and a few minutes after being placed in the jail began shooting indiscriminately. Hugh Sublett was shot in the side, Thomas Rose in the arm, and Jesse Lamley, a boy of 16, in the hand. None will die.

A Pauper Supports Himself.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The town of Orneville tried a queer experiment, the queerest part of which was that it was successful. The Superintendent of the town farm having run away, and the town having an able-bodied man and his family to support, moved them upon the farm and put him in charge of it. Thus far he has been able to support his family.

SOCIALISM IN ECONOMICS

Prof. Clark's Address to American Economic Association.

TO MAKE INDUSTRY DEMOCRATIC

Legal Forces Must Co-operate with Natural Economic Forces that Competition May Be Normal and Free.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Economic Association opened last night in the large hall of Columbia College.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, one of the Vice Presidents, who has heretofore taken a prominent part in the annual gatherings of the association, and who was at one time the head and front of the organization, was absent.

It was said by some of the members last night that the advanced position recently taken by Prof. Ely on certain phases of so-called Socialism, and his controversy with the public school authorities of Minnesota over one of his books, had alienated him from the prevailing sentiment of the American Economic Association.

"I think it is perhaps true," said Secretary Jeremiah W. Jenks, "that the majority of our members do not agree with some of Prof. Ely's views on Socialism, but I cannot say if this has kept him away. Irrespective of his economic views, he has many personal friends in the association. Heretofore, he has taken a leading part at our annual meetings."

President Seth Low welcomed the association to Columbia College in a brief address, in which he characterized the work of the association as of very great and especial importance in the present industrial age.

"Time and space have been annihilated in this age," he said. "We can hear from around the world in a day. I remember my uncle, formerly a China tea merchant, telling me that if any one had told him in his early days in the tea business that the time would come when the price in China one day for tea would be known here the next, he would have prophecied no man could possibly lose money under such advantages. But the change brought with it conditions under which it was almost impossible to make money in the tea trade."

Prof. John B. Clark, Ph. D., of Amherst College, replied to President Low, and then delivered his annual address as President of the association.

President Clark talked about wages, strikes, and Socialism. He characterized real Socialism as dangerous, but said that State control of railroads was not necessarily Socialism.

The chief power of monopolies for evil, he said, lay in their ability to make discriminative prices for their goods, thereby driving competitors out of business.

The title of President Clark's address was "The Modern Appeal to Legal Forces in Economic Life." He said, in part:

"Two movements born of discontent are in progress. Anarchism assails the State, Socialism attacks the industrial system, and appeals to the State. The motive of the appeal is a belief that laborers are robbed by the natural working of economic laws. Is an appeal to legal forces as against natural economic forces called for? Should not the State aim to perfect the industrial system according to the plan on which development is proceeding?

"Economic theory shows that free competition tends to secure an honest distribution of wealth. If a man were living in isolation his income would consist in the literal things that he could produce. It would be an honest income. Exchanges disguise the modern relation of incomes to products. A man no longer keeps the literal thing that he makes. What he does keep, however, if competition works perfectly, is the value or the quantity of wealth that he creates.

"In a factory that employs a thousand men let us leave the amount of capital unchanged, but add a few men to the working force. The men thus added represent a definite increase in the output of the mill. It produces a hundred yards of cloth per day, in addition to its former output; and, if so, the value of this extra product measures the productive power of labor apart from capital.

"More than the value of a hundred yards of cloth the employer cannot pay to the new men as wages; if he pays more he incurs a loss. As much as this he is obliged to pay if competition exists.

"All through the industrial field tests are going on that show how large the product is that can be attributed to labor only. Wages tend to conform to that product. They are fixed by the specific productivity of social labor.

"Is there at present enough of competition to insure this result? Wages are adjusted largely by strikes, actual or potential. Does a test of endurance between employer and employed appeal in any way to the productivity of social labor as a standard of wages? Yes; because if men demand much more than this they cannot get it. Their places will be filled by men taken from other points in the field. If they demand less, they get it. A strike directly appeals to the natural standard of wages, the productivity of labor in the general or social field.

"A monopoly aims to reduce its output of goods and to increase its prices. If it succeeds, it crowds too much labor into industries in which competition is free. It mislocates labor and reduces its productivity and pay. Is not the world full of monopolies, and are not wages thereby reduced?

"Trusts are held somewhat in check by the fact that they cannot greatly raise prices without causing new competitors to appear. If this check were efficient enough, they would not depress wages; since that is done only by mislocating labor, and this, again, is due to the curtailing of production.

"The line of cleavage that separates a Socialistic policy from a natural policy now appears. Compulsory arbitration would adjust wages in a way that would depart more or less from the standard set by the productivity of labor. Voluntary arbitration has to conform to that standard. Fixing by law the prices of goods produced by trusts would introduce an arbitrary element into distribution. Keeping the field open for new competitors and in this natural way holding the exactions of trusts in check would make distribution normal.

"A policy is open to us that at every step liberates natural economic forces and tends to make the system of industry honest, productive, and even democratic. It increases the productive power, and, therefore, the pay of laborers. We take no apologetic tone in defending this system. Evil comes through the pervasion of it, and good is inherent in it. Whether we shall retain this system or not is not an open question. We shall have to retain it. Society feels its way by experiments; and while a few measures that look Socialistic may be retained, those that, by the test here used, are really Socialistic are sure to be abandoned. In the end legal forces must co-operate with natural economic forces. They will make competition normal and free. For the sake of men now living, let this harmonious action begin at once."

Bridge Directors to Meet.

The Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company will meet at 214 Broadway this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Secretary Swan will make an important report to the board.

THE FRANCHISE NOT PROPERLY DRAWN

The Mayor Vetoes the Grant for a Railroad in West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mayor Gilroy vetoed yesterday the franchise granted by the Board of Aldermen for a street railway through West Eighty-sixth Street, from Central Park to Amsterdam Avenue, the Corporation Counsel having sent him an opinion stating that the board had not complied with the law.

The Corporation Counsel said that the franchise did not comply with the law, as it was not sold at public auction. The law provided that permission could be given to build a road less than half a mile in length if it was to connect two established roads, but while the railroad people had claimed such to be the fact it was not so specified in the franchise, which was therefore defective.

Before vetoing the franchise Mayor Gilroy heard arguments yesterday for and against the construction of the railroad. His office was crowded with property owners, who were up in arms against the invasion of the street, and other west side property owners, who alleged that the road would be a great blessing.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton appeared as counsel for the protesting property owners. Lawyer Charles Strauss appeared for the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. The railroad company now has tracks running through the Park transverse road at Eighty-sixth Street, and from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive, and the road now wants the two blocks between the roads to complete the line.

Dock Commissioner Phelan, representing the West End Association, said that the association had passed resolutions favoring the road, as it would establish connections with the east side of the city, and only one fare would be charged.

Dr. G. F. Morris of 161 West Eighty-seventh Street said that Eighty-sixth Street should be selected for the road, as it was the widest street on the upper west side. Joseph A. Carberry, President of the Pontiac Club, said that property owners other than those on Eighty-sixth Street, were very anxious to have the road put through. He termed the opposition of the other people as cruel. Several other property owners spoke in favor of the road. Postmaster Dayton then protested. Property would be depreciated 20 per cent. and the character of the street would be ruined, he said.

The railroad company will seek for a properly-worded franchise.

COXEY WILL NOT BE OBSTINATE

If the Populists Insist on Running Him for President He Will Accept.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Carl Browne, an officer in Gen. Coxey's Army of Commonwealers, reached here to-day, and is busy conferring with the local members of the Populist Party, with a view to securing an indorsement for Coxey's good-roads scheme. Browne acknowledges that, if the Populists insisted on Coxey as their Presidential candidate in 1896, the General would accede to their wishes.

Few delegates to the Populist conference next Friday have arrived, and present indications are that not more than a dozen leaders will be present, including Taubeneck, Coxey, Jerry Simpson, Lafe Pence, Gov. Lewelling, Senators Allen and Stewart, Gov. Tillman, Ignatius Donnelly, Gen. J. B. Weaver, and H. J. O. Read. The conference will be mainly occupied in discussing the best method of educating the people to a belief in the Populist platform.

Kings County W. C. T. U. to Meet.

The Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its quarterly meeting in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church to-day from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mrs. Emma F. Pettingill will give a Bible reading. After luncheon there will be a discussion of temperance methods, followed by an hour devoted to the Y. branch of the work.

The Rev. R. J. Kent, pastor of the church, and Col. Hadley of New-York will make addresses.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

A.—Burke's Hats are unexcelled for style and quality; popular prices; buy one. 210 Broadway.

"Chicksaw." E. & W. "Chicksaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

JAURETT—TISSINGTON.—At Monroe, La., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1894, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. W. D.

QUAINT OLD MIDDLETOWN

Interesting History of One of the Oldest Towns in Connecticut.

ITS DATE OF SETTLEMENT IS DIM

Not Incorporated Until 1651, Although the Place Demanded Attention Long Before That—Curious Documents.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 26.—"It is good to be young in youth," said a wise man, and it is good in age to look back upon a youth not squandered. This applies to communities as well as to individuals, and here sits the fair City of Middletown, on her hills by the Connecticut River, and she can look back upon more than 250 years of healthy growth. Her historical features occupy a high position among the attractions alleged in favor of the place.

The very date of settlement is a dim and uncertain thing, so far in the past it lies. We are told in Prof. Alexander Johnston's "Connecticut," in the series of American Commonwealths, that we may "infer that the purchase and settlement of Middletown began in 1646-7, as Norwalk was purchased in 1640 and settled in 1650. But there is no record of incorporation other than that of a vote of the General Court, Sept. 11, 1651, that 'Mattabeseck (Middletown) and Norwalke' should be towns and choose constables" But the place demanded attention long before that date. A tribe of Indians called the Wangunks, under a sachem named Sowheag, held the land, and, though settlements were made above and below on the river, the hostile attitude of these forbade the presence of settlers. They offered, too, a harborage for such rascals as found the settlements too hot to hold them, so that in 1639 the General Court took this action:

The menifold insolencyes that have beene offered of late by the Indians putt the Court in mind of that w'ch hath beene too long neglected, viz.: the execution of justice upon the former murtherers of the English, and it was uppon serious condliseracon thought necessary and accordingly determined that some speedy course be taken herein, and for effecting hereof it was concluded that 100 men be levyed and sent down to Mattabesecke, where severall guilty persons reside and haue beene harbored by Soheage, notwithstanding all means by way of persuation haue beene formerly used to him for surrendering them upp into our handes.

Presumably this levy of a hundred men brought Sowheag to terms, for after that settlers came in, and Sowheag was rated as a friendly chief. And a curious thing is discovered in that the General Court soon after became vested with the right to grant permission to the local Indians to sell lands to the incoming whites, as well as permission to the whites to purchase of the Indians. Probably those early days in Connecticut saw a more truly socialistic government than will ever again exist within the borders. The law was present in every house and every wigwam, and individual liberty was a much restricted thing. Thus, here is an extract from the town record for Dec. 14, 1654:

It is agreed that wee might come orderly together at our towne meetings according to God, that such as come not within an hower of the time appoynted shal fforfeit sixe pence unlese they give satisfactory resons to the towns men, and if them come not at all they shall forfeit two shillings unles case of nessecity, or absolute mercy hinder them, the townsmen being satisfied with th ir resons. Thees fines shall be gathered up by the townesmen, and if any shall neetlegt to bring in there fine within 28 dayes of the ffortfeiture they shall forfeite to the towne the duble sume and soe to forfeite to shillings a month for not paying thees fynes shall be put the townes use.

In 1656 Thomas Alln was chosen to "dige the graves, that is to say five foot deep, and to have three sheellings a peese for them," a town charge. Two years later a certain tract of land was granted to "Shoomecker eagellston" on condition that he inhabit it seven years, and "doth ingag to indeevour to sut the town in his tread for making and mending shooese." All questions apparently, even most individual ones, were submitted to vote of the inhabitants. In those days man lived not for himself alone, but for the advancement of the community—a necessity of the times. Here is an entry of 1677, showing the restrictions under which inn-keepers might then labor:

It was ordered by the towne that who soever resolves a border into his hous in this towne, if the border remayn with him when the list is taken hee that bords him shall be ingaged & hereby to pay all rates which shall com by such border both to divell and ekesastecall charges.

So there were "ekesastecall" charges, and the Church was the ruling power for time and eternity. There was no avoiding such rates. A man had to help support the minister, and the town authorities saw to it that he paid the rates, went to church, and kept awake during the sermon. It was thus that the devil was combated. The Church was the State; passing the plate was then a thing unknown, because unnecessary, since a man's volition did not enter into the scheme of salvation. The earliest recorded action of the town of Middletown—or Mattabeseck, as it was known—is of Feb. 10, 1652, as follows:

It was agreed at a meeting at John Hall's hous to build a meeting hous and to make it twenty fot square and ten fot between sill and plat, the heygt of it.

Simple architecture, surely. This was built and surrounded by palisades to keep the Indians out. It is doubtful whether the early settlers stood in greater fear of the assaults of the Indians or of the devil. Almost immediately there began trouble about the minister. Some liked the candidate, Mr. Snow, who presented himself. The meeting house was built, but there were many who took their chances with enemies of the material and spiritual world, and staid outside rather than go to hea Mr. Stow preach. The matter was laid before the General Court, and for several years that body wrestled with the matter. They decided that people did not have to go to hear him if they could not in conscience do so, and they gave Mr. Stow permission to live in Middletown and to preach to such as would hear him. And it was 1661 before another minister, "able, orthodox, and pious," had the divided Middletown flock well in hand.

It seems that Middletown was always thick in religious questions. In the "Statistical Account of Middlesex County," published in 1819 by the Rev. David D. Field, it is said:

A council that met at Boston in 1657 advanced the sentiment that 'it is the duty of infants who confederate in their parents, when grown up unto years of discretion, though not yet fit for the Lord's Supper, to own the covenant they made with their own parents by entering thereunto in their own persons,' and that the Church might call upon them thus to own the covenant, and upon their refusal, proceed to discipline them. The great objection to this covenant was that it obliged baptized children to enter into solemn engagements to serve God when they were acknowledged to be unfit for the sacramental supper. It gave rise to the 'half-way covenant' in Middletown and Middlesex County. The evils of this were exposed by President Edwards and Dr. Bellamy, and it now (1819) has scarcely any advocates in Middletown.

It was such points as this that put the early settlers to a world of worry and pain lest they or their children should unwittingly or by some minor laxity just miss of salvation. Dr. Field goes on to tell us that the settlers of Middletown were an upright and God-fearing people—and this is readily believed, for they were in such haste to consecrate to His service a temple behind palisades. Had they worshipped continually in the temple already provided, under the forest trees, is it likely they would on that account have exposed themselves to assault? The Indians themselves were of a worshipful nature. Do not the palisades show the existence, then, of the sentiment that later was voiced by the revolutionary hero—Trust God, but keep your powder dry?

Dr. Field says the settlers labored with their children, and prayed with them night and morning. Perhaps Middletown in its inception did not in this differ greatly from other Connecticut towns, but it seems now as though the place was destined from the first to ecclesiastical pre-eminence. Its early troubles were all on doctrinal points; there is no record that Indians ever raided the infant settlement. After the standing order was abolished, and it became possible for other churches to be established, Middletown was early in the field after her quota. Finally the Methodists discovered here the true location for their seat of learning, and Wesleyan University was added to the triumphs of theologians at Middletown. Then Washington College of the Episcopalians was moved to Hartford from Cheshire, and was called Trinity College; and under President Williams a theological department was organized which eventually became the Berkeley Divinity School, and was removed from Hartford to Middletown. So, now, the city has these two high seats of doctrinal learning, as well as the various churches to be found in cities of its size.

While the care of the souls within its jurisdiction was the first duty of the State, there was a sharp watch kept also by the settlers for their individual rights. Farmers had to struggle as keenly to secure their crops as the church its fruitage. All manner of devouring beasts, large and small, were abroad, and bounties were offered by the towns for slaughter of them. Middletown, at one time, paid 2s. a head on foxes, and an ordinance of 1715 reads like an article on military duty; but it pertains to blackbirds and crows:

The towne by a very full voate did agree that all male persons within said towne from sixteen years old to sixty shall kill or procure the killing of one duzen of black birds within this presant year or pay 1 shilling money into the town tresury and all persons that shall kill more than duzen or procure the killin of said black birds shall be alowed eightpence pr duzen; provided those persons bring sd birds or their heads into the selectmen or anyone of them who are hereby ordered to take account of the same, and to allow as aforesd and it was further agreed by voate yt all or any person that shall kill any winged crow and bring in the head to the selectmen as aforesd shall be alowed sixpence per head by ye sd selectmen as or in money out of the town tresurey.

In 1720 seven settlers petitioned the town that they be allowed to improve certain land they had inclosed to the extent of two crops more; and the petition was granted on condition that the petitioners furnish the town sufficient flax to make a ferry rope that should reach across the Connecticut River at the ferry point. Certain others were permitted to build a wharf for their own and the public use, provided they exacted wharfage from none but people from without the town; so the wharf became free to the town's use. The old records are full of such instances, showing that in all things the settler had to serve his fellows equally well with himself—which was, perhaps, as good doctrine as any preached in the little palisaded church.

Much was expected of the new lands being settled in the way of minerals. The cry from across the water was more for gold than for agriculture. The inhabitants of Middletown were on the alert for signs of mineral deposit. Gold was the favorite. They were encouraged in their desire by the Governor, John Winthrop, and in 1661 they formally made over to him any profitable mines he might discover within the town limits, under certain conditions. The limits were much more extended then than now, including Great Hill, in the town of Chatham. This hill is still called by some Governor's Ring, from a tradition come down from the early day that Winthrop actually found enough gold here to make a ring. More profitable, however, was the lead mine which was worked during the Revolution, and furnished the metal for many patriotic bullets. But Middletown is not in a bullion country, and her inhabitants have for so many years given over as vain all thought of masses of treasure in their earth that they would laugh were the thing now suggested to them. They go in for agriculture more, and find that it pays better.

When this century came in Middletown rose to the dignity of a sustained Fire Department. The old records show some of the regulations then thought wise to prevent the spread of flames or setting of fires. Householders were required to keep on hand a leather bucket holding at least two gallons of water. On hearing at night the cry of "Fire!" they were to place lighted candles in the front windows of their houses. Three citizens were appointed whose duty it was to attend fires, taking with them bags in which to carry away property that might be saved. And Section 23 of the fire regulations is given here in full:

"That if any person whatever shall be found smoking of segars in any highway of the city, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar."

Middletown has now as efficient a Fire Department as any city of its size in the State; undoubtedly, too, the old regulations answered well for the time; but now they are valuable only on account of their quaintness.

Middletown has always been alive and pushing—good, Yankee characteristic. It was by the exercise of this quality, in outbidding her competing towns, that the State was led to build here its two large institutions—the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and the Industrial School for Girls. These are finely situated south of the city, on high land, and yearly shelter many hundreds of unfortunates at the expense of the State. They are truly benevolent institutions.

The history of Middletown, could it be followed in its entirety, would be a sufficient study of the development from a weak settlement in a new land of a modern city. There seems never to have been a halt. Though old lines of industry, such as shipbuilding, have been abandoned, new ones have as often been taken up. There have been no wars within her borders; she is a complete epitome of the peaceful evolution of a municipality.

A town like this can never have all its interest in its graves. The present must be alive and fertile. Middletown now is the seat of much true learning and culture and refinement. She has no more than 18,000 inhabitants, if as many, and yet the libraries to which the public may have access—the Russell Free Library, and those of Wesleyan University, and the Berkeley Divinity School—aggregate more than 100,000 volumes. This is a tremendous overbalancing of the ordinary conditions, and is in itself one good reason why Middletown should be superior to many other cities of its size in certain graces of the mind. And yet it has never become a quiet, staid college town. With its intellectual developments its growth as a city has kept pace, and this means that capital has been at work in the establishment of manufactures. That is very true. The list of things made at Middletown, either now or in days gone by, is wonderful. To study it would be to study an indexed catalogue of many pages.

The city is even now changing. Evolution never stands still. The buildings that have served past generations are no longer suited to the day's demands, and make way for new ones. The old Court House on Main Street, a fine old structure with a pillared and porticoed front, is now demolished and a modern building of many stories is rising in its place. Some old dwellings are cherished, but not to the point of extinguishing comfort. The streets are soon to be garnished with trolley poles, and electricity will take the place of the steady and sad old car horses. And so Middletown now is; sitting on her hills by the Connecticut, protecting with her hand the treasures of her past, but with her face turned to a promising future.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

James Simpson.

James Simpson died last night, aged forty-eight years. He came from Scotland when twenty-five years old, and entered the large dry goods house of Hogg, Brown & Taylor of Boston. He soon advanced to a prominent position. He went into business for himself in Norwich, Conn., in 1874. In 1879, with his brother Thomas and William Crawford, Mr. Simpson started the now well-known dry goods house of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

The senior member, Thomas Simpson, died in 1885. Two years ago James Simpson began to show signs of failing health, which culminated yesterday in his death. By his kind heart and genial nature he won for himself a large circle of friends. His last generous act was his gift of $15,000 for distribution on Christmas Eve among such of the employes as had been ten years in the firm's service. Mr. Simpson leaves a wife.

Charles A. Mettler.

Charles A. Mettler, ex-President of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association, died at his home, 84 Henry Street, yesterday morning. He was born in Lucerne, Switzerland, fifty-two years ago, and when twelve years old came to seek his fortune in this country. He had been engaged in the grocery business for thirty years.

He was the first President of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association, and was re-elected three times. Mr. Mettler was also a Mason, and had been Treasurer of Joppa Lodge for sixteen years. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and three sons.

Frederick Schroeder.

Frederick Schroeder, who for thirty years had been the Assistant Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in this city, died at his home, 302 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, of heart failure, yesterday. He was born in Bremen, sixty-four years ago, and came to this country when fifteen years old, and for years was employed by Haviland & Co., importers of china, in this city. He leaves a wife and son, Albert H. Schroeder, who is also employed in the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Gen. Charles P. Montague died at his home, near Ilchester, Howard County, Md., yesterday. Gen. Montague was sixty-six years old. He was a native of Richmond, Va., but went to Baltimare when a young man. He was appointed Appraiser of the Port of Baltimore by President Lincoln in 1861, but his sympathies were so strongly with the South that he resigned his commission. He served in the State Legislature, and was a member of the staff of Gov. Groom.

—Col. Archer N. Martin, one of the wealthiest and best-known residents of Summit, N. J., died suddenly Tuesday night, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was at the head of a Pennsylvania regiment in the civil war, and served on Gen. Sheridan's staff. He was a member of the banking firm of Post, Martin & Co. of 45 Wall Street, New-York. His wife died suddenly on Oct. 30. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

—Mrs. Abigail Crane Kiggins died Tuesday at her home in Elizabeth, N. J., aged eighty-three. She was the widow of Commodore Charles A. Kiggins. Mrs. Kiggins was connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth for forty-five years. She was active in charitable work, and a special patroness of the Home for Aged Women and the orphan asylum. Two sons, C. Symmes Kiggins and Isaac C. Kiggins, survive her.

—Peter C. Hollis, President of the National Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged seventy-one years. He was identified with the management of numerous railroad and other corporations. He was also connected with a number of societies and boards of scientific, literary, and religious character.

—Sylvester H. Clark, a retired Methodist clergyman, died at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-four. He was born in Connecticut, was connected with the New-York East Conference, and preached for a time in Harlem. He had had no charge for some years.

—Miss Sarah D. Wheeler, the wealthiest woman in Saratoga County, died at Greenfield Tuesday, in her eighty-seventh year. She died in the house in which she was born. Unless devised by will, she leaves an estate of upward of $500,000 to distant relatives.

—James G. Hanna, for seventeen years employed in the composing room of The New-York Times, died Christmas Day. Mr. Hanna was for a number of years a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 911 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock to-night.

—Mrs. Pitcher, wife of Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, died at Washington, D. C., Tuesday. Mrs. Pitcher was well known in social circles, being especially prominent during President Grant's Administration.

—James H. Gridley, manager of the Washington office of The Scientific American, died suddenly at Washington, D. C., Tuesday night. Mr. Gridley was widely known as a patent attorney.

—James Chisholm, seventy years of age, for many years a teacher of mathematics, languages, and chemistry in lower New-York, died in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday.

—Chief Detective Cornelius Markham of Troy, N. Y., died Tuesday. He was fifty years of age, and had been a detective, with the exception of two years, since 1871.

—Morris B. Jones, who represented the Second Assembly District of Oneida County in the Legislature of 1892, died at Rome, N. Y., yesterday, in his sixtieth year.

—Henry M. Seely, Presiding Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District of Pennsylvania since 1882, died Tuesday night at Honesdale, aged fifty-nine years.

—Oliver Shaw, State Senator-elect for the Second Middlesex District, died yesterday at Watertown, Mass., of pneumonia. He was sixty-three years old.

—Rudolph Nunemacher, Vice President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, died recently at Meran, in the Tyrol, aged forty-six years.

—Rufus A. Packard, a bank President of Greenfield, Mass., died suddenly in that city yesterday.

A Valued Citizen of Washington.

From The Washington Post.

Perhaps the most thoroughly English home in Washington besides that of the British Ambassador is that of Mr. Henry E. Pellew, corner of Seventeenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Mr. Pellew is an English gentleman of distinguished family who elects to reside in Washington. He is a grandson of that Lord Exmouth who was one of the most noted Admirals in the British Navy for skill and bravery. It was to him that the King of England gave the magnificent portrait of Lord Nelson, the great English naval hero, in recognition of his services. Mr. Pellew is a brother-in-law of the present Lord Sidmouth, and married Miss Jay of New-York, a descendant of the great Chief Justice of the United Statese. Mr. Pellew's liberality and work in this city and the South for the education and the bettering of the condition of the negro population has been earnest and practical and very fruitful of results. Like all English gentlemen, he is a university man, a stanch churchman, and philanthropist, and is very broad and catholic-minded in his culture and sympathies.

Eligible Young Men as Visitors.

From The Washington Post.

The mammas who are thinking of entertaining extensively this Winter are at their wits' end to know where the men are to come from. One of them writes to know whether something can't be done to induce those in neighboring cities to run over and give a helping hand. There is no lack of young men in Baltimore, Richmond, and the neighboring towns; but any attempt on their part to desert the débutantes of the season in those places would raise a howl. One way out of the dilemma is suggested. It is for those in society who know nice young fellows elsewhere to invite them for a visit instead of inviting girls as they do now. So long as all the officials, Senators, Representatives, and residents keep up the habit of asking girls to visit them instead of young men, the present panic will last. Just fancy how popular a society leader would be who had the nerve to invite six or eight eligible young gentlemen from elsewhere to spend the season in Washington.

LOG OF THE SHIP INTREPID

She Was One of the Last of the American Merchant Marine.

LAUNCHED ON THE EAST RIVER IN 1858

Her Last Voyage the Theme of Song and Story—Cast Away on Belvidere Reef in the Malay Archipelago.

One of the last, as well as one of the stoutest, stanchest, and handsomest of the ships of the American merchant marine, that forty years ago did the carrying of the world, was the Intrepid. She was launched in 1858 from the yards of William H. Webb, on the East River. She was half clipper built, and she made four voyages under command of her Captain, designer, and part owner—Capt. E. C. Gardner—as sound and reliable as any American ship Captain of that famous day. And then she was laid up on the Belvidere Reef, in the Malay Archipelago, where the coral pinnacles ate their way slowly into her stout sides and the waves bufeted her more than a year before they knocked her completely under the sea.

This last voyage of the fearless Intrepid has been made the theme of song and story, and has served as the basis for more than one stirring tale of sea adventure, with Malay pirates by the hundred slashing with creeses at everything in sight. No American merchant ship has been so extolled, under one name or another, as this same Intrepid. This makes the private log kept on that last voyage by her first mate, Capt. B. D. Hurd, who now lives at Middle Haddam, Conn., of unusual interest. It gives the true story, and enables the reader of sea tales to perceive just where fiction has been joined to fact in some of the most startling tales he has read. The log is headed with this entry:

Ship INTREPID, from Macao toward New-York, 1860.
From Sunday, March 18, 1860.

Commences with a fresh breeze from E. N. E., and thick, misty weather. At 1:30 P. M. we got under way from Macao Roads and made all sail for New-York. We commenced to load at Whampoa, where we took in about 4,130 tons; from there we went to Hongkong, where we got a little over 200 tons; from Hongkong we went to Macao, where we got enough to make up 1,750 tons. On our way over from Hongkong we ran over a fishing boat and cut her stern off. I did not hear whether any of the people on board were lost or not, but I think there must have been some of them drowned, for she rolled right over and filled. There was another boat close to them that went to their assistance. Middle and latter parts moderate breeze from E. S. E. and hazy. Several fishing boats in sight and we are "HOMEWARD BOUND"—one day out—Lat. 19 degrees 48 minutes N.—Lon. 112 degrees 45 minutes E.—Dist. Bar. 30:00.

The cargo included teas, silks, drugs, fireworks, bamboo work, and the light but valuable material in general that made the China trade so profitable. On the run from Hongkong to Macao, which was but a short one a route was taken among the group of islands in narrow passages, for the sake of its nearness, and two Chinese pilots were carried. There was a sharp lookout for the fishing boats, which always went in pairs for security against pirates; but a haze obscured the surface of the water, and the unfortunate boat was run down before she was seen. When the Intrepid arrived at Macao, which was in the middle of the night, it was all Capt. Hurd, who was then in command, could do to keep his Chinese pilots from going ashore at once to see the Consul and get their "chit" attended to. This was the consular certificate of good faith and was expected to relieve them from all responsibility for the accident to the fishing boat. This was finally attended to after sunrise. The pilot took leave of Mr. Hurd dolefully. "Bye," said he. "Me velly solly you. Bye."

"What's the matter now?" demanded Mr. Hurd.

"Me solly this ship no catchee New-York. Big fish, he catchee you."

"What's that for?"

"'Cause you run over China boat."

And so the Intrepid sailed from Macao homeward bound, with this comfortable portent of disaster to speed her.

The log runs faithfully from day to day, with now and then the weather, the state of the crew, and records of the ship's performance. Thus:

Tuesday, March 20th—Commences with a light breeze from S. E. by S. and good weather.

Middle part light winds from S. E. by S. and good weather with a heavy dew.

Latter part light winds from S. E. and good weather. The carpenter and one man on the sick list, the crew employed in repairing the old sails, &c. These are curious N. E. monsoons. I must say they act more like S. E. trades.

Three days out—Lat. 16 degrees 49 minutes N.—Lon. 110 degrees 25 minutes E.—Dist. 95—Bar. 30:01.

Monday, March 26th—Commences with a light breeze from the N. E. and very warm weather.

Middle part light winds and good weather. At 6:30 A. M. made the Great Natuna Island, bearing W. S. W., dist. 28 miles; saw a bark standing to the N. N. W.

Latter part light winds and very warm. At 12 M. the highest part of the Great Natuna bore W. by N. ¾ N. The land is not laid down correctly on Hasbrugh's chart, or else our observations are out of the way, for the chronometer puts us within 5 miles of the islands, and we are at least 15.

Nine days out—Lat. 3 degrees 46 minutes N.—Lon. 108 degrees 35 minutes E.—Dist. 109—Bar. 29:95.

Thursday, March 29th—Commences with a light air from E. N. E. and very warm weather; passed a Jackass bark standing to the N. N. W.; pumps properly attended to, but no water.

Middle part light, baffling airs from the northward and good weather. At 5 A. M. made the Tambelan Island, bearing S. W.

Latter part light breeze from the northward and very warm. At 12 M. the highest peak of the Tambelan bore W. by S. ¼ S. We have had about 12 miles S. W. current to-day.

Twelve days out—Lat. 1 degree 3 minutes N.—Lon. 107 degrees 46 minutes E.—Dist. 58—Bar. 29:90.

So it goes on, recording faithful attention to duty and perfect order on board ship, till the day of the wreck—that which made the Intrepid forever famous in the eyes of American sea-story writers. The entry in Capt. Hurd's log is as follows:

Saturday, March 31st.—Commences with a light breeze from the N. W. and squally appearances, a brig in company standing to the southward. At 7:30 P. M. sounded in 25 fathoms of water. Gravelly bottom.

This feature of the sounding is important with the fiction makers: "Twenty-five fathoms and a white, gravelly bottom!" is the cry of the leadsman.

Middle part light winds with passing clouds. At 6:30 A. M. made Gasper Island bearing south; at 10:30 A. M. Gasper Island bearing S. by E., Tanjong Breucket bearing S. W. by S. ½ S., and the rock of Belvidere Shoals bearing W. ½ S. The ship struck on a reef not laid down on our charts and brought up. We immediately braced all aback and got a kedge out astern and hove taut. We also started our water and then commenced to throw the cargo overboard from the fore and main hatches to lighten ship, and occasionally trying to heave the ship off with the capstan, but it was of no use.

Latter part of fresh breeze from west and good weather, the ship rolling and thumping considerably, but making no water.

The cargo of the Intrepid was valued at $600,000 on this voyage, but the sacrifice of it began promptly, in the hope of saving the ship. If had been known to exist where she struck, and it could not be told what damage was done, although the two mates, Mr. Hurd and Peter Peterson, took boats and tried to discover, but as the ship made no water the damage was believed to be slight—so slight that if she could be worked off port could be made. So they spared no effort to lighten ship, even drawing off the drinking water from the big tanks on deck. The labor continued unremittingly the next day—hot, oppressive weather, poor water or next to none at all, a terrible strain on all from constant work and lack of sleep.

Sunday, April 1st—Commences with a fresh breeze from the Westward and squally. A Ship and a Brig passed us standing to the Southward and a Ship standing to the Northward, but none of them took any notice of us. All hands at work throwing cargo overboard to lighten the ship. At 5 P. M. the ship had made no water, but at 5:30 the Carpenter reported 2 feet of water in her; at 6 P. M. there was 7 feet in her. We then saw it was of no use to throw any more cargo overboard, for the rocks had probably made their way through the bottom; so we took in the Royals, Topgallant Sails, Upper Topsails, and Courses. At 8 P. M. there was 12 feet of water in her, the ship rolling and thumping heavily; at 10 P. M. there was 18 feet in her.

That is the way the sea came in after the bottom was once broken—eighteen feet in five hours. It seemed that she must soon settle beneath the waves or break up with the incessant rolling and pounding. Human help seemed to scout the crew, for three ships passed and paid no attention. The sea, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with floating cargo of the most precious kind. At this point the story writers bring the Malay pirates upon the scene. Although they may not have seen the wreck, they have discovered the floating cargo, and are following it up in their lateen-rigged boats. Soon they bear down upon the hapless Intrepid; and but for the circumstance that the rigging, which is cut down, prevents their approach on but one side, they would have swept the decks. But as it is, the few American sailors beat off the hordes of desperate characters that beset them, until rescue in the shape of the French ship Galilee appears. The record for that Sunday goes on:

Middle part heavy squalls from W. N. W., which made the ship swing and twist badly. At 4 A. M. the 2nd Mate was as crazy as a Loon. We got the Launch out and lowered the Quarter Boats and dropped them off clear of the ship, and at 6:30 A. M. we cut away the Masts fore and aft to ease the ship. It was a grand sight but a sad one to see the Masts go over the side. They did not like to leave us, but held on till after the rigging was all cut away to the Main and Mizzen, and I had commenced at the Fore rigging. First the Main-mast went; it broke short at the deck and took the Mizzen-mast with it; that broke about 20 feet from the deck; and soon after we had got the lanyards cut forward the Fore-mast went close to the deck, and as it went it struck the Bell, which gave its last toll for the once proud Intrepid, which was then but a wreck.

The novelists have always missed the craziness of the second mate. That seems to be worth mentioning. His name was Eskelsen, and he was a native of Copenhagen. He had been in America since boyhood, and had apparently forgotten his Danish speech. When he shipped on board the Intrepid he said: "My name is a hard one to remember; call me Peter Peterson," and thus he was known. At 4 o'clock that Sunday morning Capt. Gardner took the helm, relieving Mr. Hurd, and telling him to go below and lie down. Mr. Hurd went, but had hardly closed his eyes when Capt. Gardner came to him, shook him awake, and said: "Come on deck; Mr. Peterson is crazy as a loon."

Mr. Hurd slipped on his shoes, which he had taken off when he lay down to sleep, and went on deck. As he came above the hatch Peterson rushed at him, caught him by the two shoulders, and jabbered at him in Danish. Not a word of English did he know. In that hour of stress and toil and disappointment, with death very close, the tongue of his birth came back to him, and that of the foreigner was nothing. Mr. Hurd made him lie down, and in an hour Peterson came quietly on deck again. "What's the matter with you?" said Mr. Hurd, as though it was surprising that anything should be the matter—as though all their conditions were desirable. "Nothing; I'm all right now," said Peterson, in English. And thereafter, to the end, he was as good a man as any on board the ship.

The tolling of the bell as the foremast went overboard is poetic, but none of the professional writers has done it better justice than the first mate, who heard it, and who gave it the prominence of a single line in his log. The record of the day continues:

We then commenced to get Provisions and water into the Boats, to be ready to leave the ship in case she began to go, as the decks had begun to open amidships. At 7:30 A. M. a sail hove in sight to the Northward, standing toward us. We sent the Boat to let her know who we were and what we wanted, and commenced firing the Guns to attract her attention, and soon had the pleasure of seeing her shorten sail and pick up the Boat. At 10:30 A. M. I left the ship with a boatload of damage belonging to myself and a few clothes belonging to myself. I did not take many of my things, as I intended to return for the Capt. and get my things, but on my way back, about half way between the two ships, I met the Captain in the Quarter Boat, with the Launch in tow, and he hailed me to help him tow the Launch to the ship, which was waiting for us, and leave all my things to their fate. I lose by this operation about $500, but it cannot be helped, though it is rather a hard scald for me. If I could have got back to the ship I could have saved all, but they are gone now. I hope they will do some one some good if they do not me, for probably some ship will stop there and will make a good haul. The ship that took us off was the French ship Galilee, Captain Le Blanc, from Whampoa, for Marseilles, with 400 Coolies on board. Capt. Le Blanc kindly promised to land us at Anjer.

So much for the day of wreck and rescue, for the Malays with their proas and their creeses. It was not uncommon for ship's officers in that day to make a private speculation on their own behalf in China goods, as Mr. Hurd had done in this case. The loss of $500, which he says was a hard scald for him, was all in that property. But he sailed many times after that with Capt. Gardner, and he asserts to-day that the Captain more than made up to him the value of the property he ordered him to abandon on board the wrecked Intrepid.

But, though the tales of the novelists end here, the real story branches, and presents two distinct features. One relates to the effort of some English speculators at Singapore to recover the goods on the Intrepid. The crew evidently went ashore at Singapore, and by their glowing stories of the unwonted treasure aboard the wreck interested some men of money in the matter. A steamer was fitted out, some divers hired, and with some of the crew for guides they proceeded to the scene of the wreck. There was the stout-built Intrepid, still hanging to the coral; but the deck was awash. The men of the old crew thought they knew the location of the richest part of the cargo, which had not been reached in throwing overboard, and they undertook the diving to find it. In the hold they met their death.

It has always been supposed that some drugs and fireworks and other material in the hold, becoming soaked, had poisoned the water, and that the two men who died must have inadvertently got a drink of it. At any rate, within half an hour after coming from the hold they died, and the wreckers gave up the job and returned to Singapore. No single article of all that rich cargo has ever been traced to an owner. No doubt the Malays looted it in a measure—the wreckers found a party of them at the Intrepid, and had to drive them away before proceeding to work. But nothing definite of the cargo is known.

The other feature concerns the homeward journey of Capt. Gardner, Mr. Hurd, and Ned—that was Edward Barry, a nephew of Mr. Hurd's—as found in the last pages of the log. There is very great interest attaching to it, as indicating the differences of discipline that obtain sometimes on board ship, and showing that strict rules and their unfaltering enforcement constitute the only line of conduct for the successful seaman. Capt. Gardner's Intrepid was noted for other things than her seaworthy quality, her swiftness, and her rich cargoes. The discipline aboard her was as straight as the lines of her deck planking; no sailor durst swerve a hair's breadth from his path of duty; and Capt. Gardner maintained this desirable condition without the use of profanity—that right-hand man, so-called, of ship and army Captains. He was honest and humane in his treatment of men under him; and it was probably as much as anything, that gave to the Intrepid her high rating.

The Galilee put into Anjer with the crew of the Intrepid; and glad to get away from her were they, for the log of Capt. Hurd describes the vessel as foul in the extreme. Her load of human beings and the very hot weather made a bad combination. And at Anjer they fell in with the Otter, Capt. G. G. O. Black, an American vessel, bound for New-York; and Capt. Gardner, Mr. Hurd, and Ned went by her to their homes. But first there were several days spent in Anjer on account of Capt. Black's sickness. The log, under date of Wednesday, April 18, says:

Hurrah! we are now on our way home with a beautiful breeze, Ned, Capt. Gardner, and myself. At 6 A. M. Wednesday, April 11th, we got under weigh for Home. We were two days getting out clear of Java Head and last Sunday we took the S. E. Trades. We were then in sight of Christmas Island. Since then we have had light Trades and good weather to this time and now we have got a beautiful breeze and fine weather and I hope we shall keep the breeze right down to the Cape for I want to get Home.

It seems that sailors are no more exempt from the home longing than landlubbers. This outreaching of the heart made them susceptible to all irritations, and the way in which the Otter was handled was certainly not as the Intrepid would have been. Capt. Black would hardly have got a mate's berth on that vessel, to judge by the log:

Sunday, May 6th—It was five weeks ago to-day that we abandoned the "Intrepid," and now we are nearly down to the Cape of Good Hope. We have had beautiful weather ever since we left Christmas Island until night before last, when we got a spit out from the South West and had to come down to close reefed Fore & Main Topsails. The "Otter" sails well, but is rather crank, and is not look out for properly, and as to discipline there is none on board. The Officers do all they can to aggravate one another, and the Capt. gets a devil answer from three of them. The second Mate does not pretend to call the Capt. anything but "Sailor Jack." The mate was drunk all the time the first three weeks out, but the gin is all gone now and he has nothing to get drunk on. I presume the Capt. would have been drunk too, but I suppose he thought that Liquor would not be good for his Complaint, so he goes in strongly for Blaxeed Tea. He has come down sailing on him continually from morning to night, and is, taking him altogether, the most ill mannered Ass that I ever met with on board a ship; but I can put up with anything and be thankful for the sake of getting Home. I little thought when I left the Intrepid that I should be so far on my way Home in five weeks. We have got a head wind now, but I hope it will not last long, for I want to see New-York as soon as possible.

Every passing change of the wind was noted as helping or retarding their advance, and the set of the sails could not be wide enough to satisfy the intense longing for home. It goes on:

We have seen but two ships since we left Christmas Island, one was the American ship John Porter and the other was an English ship, both standing to the westward. We are now on the lookout for the coast of Africa, but I do not believe we shall see it before morning. I have got tired of being a passenger and having nothing to do. I cannot forget the things that I left behind me on board the Intrepid. If I only had all of them and all of my clothes, I would not care so much about the lost time, but when I think I have got to lose all, it seems rather hard, especially when I think that I might have saved nearly all as well as not if I had gone back to the ship.

Sunday, May 27th, Lat. 23 degrees 18 minutes south, lon. 3 degrees 10 minutes east—We have got around the Cape at last, but we have been a long time about it. We made the land near Port Natal three weeks ago to-day, and since then we have had a succession of westerly gales, calms, &c. Last Sunday we were close in shore, about three miles to the eastward of Cape Augulhas lighthouse. We caught two large fish. I caught one that weighed 12 pounds. In the afternoon the wind canted to the southward and breezed up, and at 3 A. M. we made the light on the Cape of Good Hope. We passed close to the cape and had a fine view of Table Mountain. We were in company with a large fleet of vessels off the Cape, and beat everything that we fell in with. For the last three days we have had the wind from the N. W., and light. We have got the royal yard aloft again, and the studding sail booms. We had ought to have the trades now, but they do not seem to come. Capt. Black talks of stopping at St. Helena for water. I hope he will, for I would like to see how it looks, and it will detain us but a few hours. We would have been around the Cape much sooner if they had carried sail on the ship as they ought to have done, but as soon as it began to breeze up the least bit the old fool would reef her down. I have seen the topsails close reefed when the Intrepid would have been carrying topgallant sails. I used to get disgusted to see him call all hands to shorten sail when he ought to be carrying on. We only had two hard blows off the Cape. I shall be thankful when I get out of her, for it is nothing but growl all the time fore and aft.

Sunday, June 17th, Lat. 1 degree 20 minutes north, lon. 39 degrees 50 minutes west—We are once more in north latitude. We crossed the equator last night about 9 o'clock, and I hope to be home in the course of four weeks.

We arrived at St. Helena on the 7th and anchored at 1:30 P. M. We went ashore about 2 P. M. We did not visit Napoleon's Tomb, as we had not time. I should like to have gone out to it, but it was so late when we got to St. Helena that we could not. It takes about three hours to go and come. Capt. Gardner, Ned, and myself took quite a walk up on the Hill, where I picked some Geraniums and pressed them. They were all the wild flowers I saw there. There were any quantity of Prickly Pears there, and we all got our fingers well pricked in trying to pick them. I do not like them. We saw some beautiful Scenery there and lots of Donkeys. I should think that the largest part of the population was Donkeys by what we saw. The most of the people we saw were rather dark complexioned. The Natives are called "Yam Stalks." When we started for our walk we left Capt. Black in an Apothecary's shop laying in a supply of medicines to last him Home. We got back to the Consul's about 5:30 P. M., and had dinner there and then went on board of the Otter again, where we arrived at 6 P. M. She was already under weigh, so all we had to do was to make sail and be off. We have had light trades since we left. In Lat. 6 degrees 39 minutes S. Lon 28 degrees 5 minutes W. we spoke Emigrant ship Pladda, from Glasgow for New-Zealand with 312 passengers on board. They boarded us and brought a lot of letters for their friends at Home. There was some very pretty girls among them.

From the appearance of the women who infest sailor haunts in New-York one might suppose that Jack

COLLEGE CHESS PLAYERS

Third Annual Tournament for the Challenge Cup.

HARVARD AND YALE PLAY A DRAW

The Tournament Will Last Until Next Tuesday--Columbia, Princeton, Yale, and Harvard Have Two Players Each.

The third intercollegiate chess tournament between representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton began yesterday afternoon at the Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue. Each college was represented by two players, and the tournament will last until next Tuesday.

The tournament is for a challenge cup. In 1892 and 1893 it was won by Columbia, but this college started out badly yesterday, being defeated by Harvard and Princeton.

According to the deed of gift, the challenge cup must remain with any one club for ten successive years in order to become the property of the corporation of the college which won it last. The donors, George L. Rives, Columbia; H. I. Poor, Harvard; E. A. Caswell, Yale, and Cleveland H. Dodge, Princeton, have charge of the tournaments until 1896, when the management will pass into the hands of a committee of four graduates, one from each college, to be chosen for each college by the chess clubs of the colleges. After the year 1895 other colleges may be allowed to compete on terms to be arranged, in case of the unanimous consent of the colleges then qualified and competent to challenge and compete.

The contestants were J. Binion, '95, and A. M. Price, Law, of Columbia; S. M. Ballou, Law, and Walter L. Van Kleeck, '95, of Harvard; Arthur Bumsted, '95, and R. L. Ross, '96, of Yale; W. O. Belden, '95, and Edmund B. Seymour, '98, of Princeton. A. E. Skinner, '95, of Yale, was to have played, but he is ill. R. L. Ross, '96, took his place. The substitutes were F. H. Bowman, '96, and A. R. Lesinsky, '96, of Columbia; Harold Lewis, '96, and L. B. Shoenfeld, '95, of Harvard; Leo Arnstein, '97, of Yale, and A. R. Elsner, '98, and W. Marston, '98, of Princeton.

Samuel Loyd is the referee, and he will adjudicate on any game not finished at 11 o'clock. Play will begin each day at 3:30 o'clock, and there will be a recess from 6:30 until 8 o'clock.

Harvard and Yale were credited with a game and a half each. Princeton won one game, and Columbia lost both. The half a game for Yale and Harvard was through a draw by Ross and Van Kleeck.

At table No. 1 Binion of Columbia and Ballou of Harvard met. Binion started off with the Ruy Lopez opening. Ballou won in seventy-seven moves. Binion's time was 59 minutes and Ballou's 3 hours 25 minutes.

At table No. 2 Bumsted of Yale and Belden of Princeton met. Bumsted began with a Zukertort opening, and won in twenty-three moves. Bumsted's time was 1 hour 5 minutes and Belden's time was 1 hour 27 minutes.

At table No. 3 Price of Columbia and Seymour of Princeton met. Price began the play with a Penziani opening, but Seymour won in thirty-one moves. Seymour's time was 1 hour 8 minutes and Price's time was 1 hour 20 minutes.

At table No. 4 Ross of Yale and Van Kleeck of Harvard faced each other. Ross began with a Zukertort opening, and the game was drawn after forty-two moves. Ross's time was 2 hours 25 minutes, and Van Kleeck's time was 2 hours 13 minutes.

The most interesting game was between Price and Seymour, which was as follows:

Price. White.	Seymour. Black.	Price. White.	Seymour. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Castles QR	Q—B sq
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	P—QR3	R—K2
P—B3	Kt—B3	Q—B5	R—Q2
P—Q4	KtxKP	B—R2	P—K3
P—Q5	Kt—Kt sq	Q—B2	B—K Kt2
KtxP	P—Q3	P—K Kt4	P—QB4
Kt—B3	B—K2	K—Kt	B—Kt2
Q—R4 ch	Kt—Q2	K—Q1	P—Q5
QxKt	Castles.	B—B sq	B—K5
Q—B2	R—K sq	R—K sq	BxR
B—K3	Kt—B3	QxB	PxP
B—QB4	P—KR3	QxP	P—B5
PxP	PxP	Q—R5	PxP
Kt—K4	P—Q4	BxRP	R—Q8 ch
KtxKt ch	BxKt	Resigns.	
B—Kt3	B—R3		

Following is the order of play for to-day: Binion vs. Bumstead, Belden vs. Ballou, Price vs. Van Kleeck, Skinner vs. Seymour.

The standing of the colleges after the first round is as follows:

	Yale.	Harvard.	Princeton.	Columbia.	Won.
Yale		½	1	..	1½
Harvard	½		..	1	1½
Princeton	0	..		1	1
Columbia	..	0	0		0
Lost	0	1	1	2	..

CHRISTMAS-TREE RIDE.

Equestrianism of High Order and Interesting Feats at Durland's.

Durland's Riding Academy was thronged with fashionable folks last evening, despite the fierce snowstorm, to witness the seventh annual "Christmas-Tree Ride." The programme was a most elaborate one, some of the manoeuvres being by far the prettiest yet attempted in this city, calling for equestrianism of the highest order.

The decorations were on a scale never before equaled at the academy. They consisted of flags and bunting of many colors, a profusion of wreaths of holly and evergreen, and Christmas trees, artistically arranged, at the north end of the arena. Glistening amid these adornments were electric lamps of red, white, and blue, producing a very pretty frame for the animated picture unfolded before the delighted spectators.

The feature of the evening was the grand entrée, of which Baron Vietinghoff was the Commander. The manoeuvres in this were especially attractive, displaying as they did the careful training through which the pupils of the academy have passed. The entrée concluded with the presentation of a handsome bouquet to each of the ladies participating. Among these were Mrs. E. W. Little, Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. E. Gilbert, Mrs. Jacques Ballin, Mrs. J. E. D. Bristol, Mrs. E. Keys, Mrs. A. Motle, Mrs. Troesher, Miss E. Lane, Miss G. L. Lloyd, Miss Knight, Mrs. G. W. Hojar, Miss B. Hayden, Mrs. F. Melville, Miss E. Seybel, Mrs. Sheinhardt, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Stebbins, Miss Muschenheim, Miss Vogel, Miss McClave.

Mrs. William E. Kotman, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Frankland, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. C. De May, Mrs. Helene, Miss Zahn, Miss Aronson, Mrs. Osbrey, Miss Colgate, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Nagell, Mrs. Evans, Miss Brien, Miss Adams, and Miss Abbey.

A display of fine saddle horses, with Col. H. A. Stoerzer as commander, was the first thing on the programme. This was followed by the grand entrée already referred to, and then O. P. Amend's Black Hussar appeared in high school, ridden by Carl Stoerzer. Then there was vaulting, in which the riders were Messrs. Eckerson, Coleman, Punderford, and Meislohn. This was directed by Alphonse Stalter. The umbrella and pumpkin races were events that elicited much laughter. Both of those events were conducted by W. Stanton Elliott.

The jeu de barre, participated in by three young men, was very interesting, as also was the jumping. In the latter, E. B. Parson's Sport was ridden by William Collier, the same gentleman's Lawrence by W. S. Elliott, J. E. Kerr's Lady Betty by W. A. McGibbon, and the Senator and Terra Cotta, both owned by the academy company, by Joseph Meislohn, and W. A. McGibbon, respectively.

The tandem riding provided a pretty sight, the following having mounts: Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, the Misses E. Adams, E. Lane and L. Anderson, Mrs. E. Keys, Baron Vietinghoff, L. Cunningham, C. Barrett, and C. Stoerzer. Baron Vietinghoff and A. Batonyi drove four-in-hands in faultless style.

The music provided for the occasion was a feature of the programme.

Some of the people in the galleries were Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. E. C. Evans, Mrs. Richard D. Alliger, Mrs. Dexter Loomis, Mrs. W. J. Frazee, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Parsons, the Misses Cowenhoven, Col. and Mrs. A. B. De Freece, Miss Maud Eisenger, Countess Palffy, Mme. de Kueven, Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Sala, Mrs. Stafford.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gerken, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Edward Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Hugh Grant, Commissioners Guggenheimer and Cram, Gen. Eckert, Samuel W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Chamberlain, Miss Alice Chamberlain, and C. J. Ryan.

QUINN WON THE MAGNUM.

First Sleigh to Reach "Gabe" Case's This Winter—Had a Brush.

John J. Quinn yesterday won the magnum of wine offered by Gabe Case to the first road rider who should reach his hostelry in Central Park with a horse and sleigh. Quinn started from his boarding stable in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street about 7 o'clock, driving the well-known trotting gelding Star Wilkes, and after going as far as One Hundred and Tenth Street on Seventh Avenue at full tilt ran foul of another road rider who was out for the big bottle of wine with a trotter of lightning speed.

From the entrance to the Park, around the turns in the road, and up the steep hill which leads to McGown's Pass Tavern, the two horses and their drivers had a merry tussle to the music of the sleigh bells, but Star Wilkes outlasted his opponent at the end, and landed his 200-pound owner first at the door of the roadhouse.

Quinn has captured thirteen bottles of wine from the Case hostelry in the last fifteen years by beating all other sleigh riders on the road at the first fall of snow. The souvenir bottles, ranging in size from pints to magnums, are to be seen over the door of the Harlem giant's boarding stable, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Charity Riding Tournament.

The Charity Riding Tournament, which will take place at Durland's Riding Academy on Jan. 16 in aid of St. Mark's Hospital, gives promise of being a flattering success. Many seats have already been sold, and Col. A. B. de Frece, the director, says the attendance is sure to be limited only by the size of the academy. Some of the people who have already secured tickets are Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Howard Carroll, Gen. T. T. Eckert, Walter Stanton, L. P. Avery, Theodore Myers, Charles Lanier, Robert Dunlap, D. C. Einstein, I. H. Schiff, Salvator Cantoin, C. Vilas, Commissioner Guggenheimer, Maurice Untermyer, Elias Rothschild, W. J. Peck, Charles Pfizer, John Claflin, H. Willis James, P. Lorillard, Jr., W. R. H. Martin, Lispenard Stewart, C. G. Shayne, Judge Dugro, Max Nathan, C. J. Coulter, W. F. Havemeyer, Frank Tilford, Judge O'Brien, Dr. Knight, Dr. Sayer, Dr. McBurney, William Bloodgood, H. McK. Twombly, Louis Stern, E. N. L. Kimeer, Thomas C. Platt, and Oscar S. Straus.

Central Park Academy Ride.

There will be an exhibition ride at the Central Park Riding Academy to-night. The programme consists of display of saddle horses, grand entrée, High School evolutions in trot and gallop, umbrella race, thread and needle race, flower quadrille, and jumping.

Will Add the Overplus.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club has decided to eliminate the clause in regard to overplus in stakes offered for the coming season. Should there be any overplus in any stake, the club will add it in the proportion of 50, 30, and 20 per cent. to the horses which run first, second, and third. The stakes close Jan. 2, and the object of the club in guaranteeing them was to sustain the turf under the existing circumstances, and give horse owners an opportunity to race their horses.

Crack Trotters at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—A large crowd of people were at the track yesterday and saw the crack pacers and trotters of the country go against their own records. No records were broken, however, as the track was at least three seconds slow.

Directly, the champion two-year-old, went against his record of 2:07, but could only go in 2:09. Robert J. beat Patchen in the pacing race, winning the first, third, and fourth heats in 2:08, 2:07, and 2:08. Patchen won the second heat in 2:13. Emil Ubrecht, a local bicycler, raced against Flying Jib and beat the pacer in 2:04. Jib's time was 2:07.

Ubrecht will race against Flying Jib again tomorrow, when the horse will be hitched with a running mate.

Alix did not start yesterday. She is said to be fit to break the record.

TO CHANGE ROWING RULES.

Middle States Regatta Association's Views on the Junior Question.

The special meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association, at the Hotel Marlborough last evening, was held to appoint a delegate to the conference of rowing associations of the United States, which will be held in this city on Jan. 11. John L. Ballentine was chosen to represent the association, and a number of resolutions were passed showing the attitude of the association on important rules. These will be laid before the conference by Mr. Ballentine.

The meeting of the delegates of the different associations will be of the utmost importance to the rowing world, for many changes are likely to be made in the rules. One of the most important matters to be considered is the proposal to have all the contests at the national regatta senior events. The Middle States Solons are in favor of this, and so instructed their delegate last evening. They argue that, inasmuch as the national races are for the championships in the several classes, they properly ought to be open only to seniors.

Another important matter will be the consideration of the rule relating to coxswains. The students of the sport assert that there should be no junior or senior classes. They should be abolished, they claim, because juniors oftentimes bring about accidents, being inexperienced. Mr. Ballentine, as instructed by his association, will vote to abolish the class distinction.

The meeting last evening was attended by the delegates of seven clubs. President Julius D. Mahr of the Metropolitan Rowing Club occupied the chair. Several other resolutions bearing on matters of minor importance were also passed in addition to the two above mentioned.

Goelets Secure Sayer's Wharf.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26.—Gouverneur Kortright of New-York to-day sold to Robert Goelet and Ogden Goelet his undivided one-sixth part of what was formerly Sayer's Wharf, and is now occupied by the New-York Yacht Club. The Goelets now own all but one-sixth, which is held by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is about to transfer it to the Goelets, that they may exclusively control this valuable property. While the Goelets desired to make an investment, their chief aim is to hold the wharf for the use of the New-York Yacht Club, for whom it is now being extensively improved.

Pugilists Turned Out of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Johnnie Van Heest and Solly Smith, the featherweight pugilists, were arraigned as vagabonds in the Police Court this afternoon and ordered to leave town. Superintendent of Police Bull said this evening that he had made up his mind to rid the city of all idle persons of that class.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.
Christmas ride, at Central Park Riding Academy, 8 P. M.
Kings County Wheelmen's dance, at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Metropolitan Rowing Club reception, Lexington Avenue and Harlem River.
Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Annual Fall meeting of New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel.
Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.
Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Bicycling.—Riverside Wheelmen's stag, at 282 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; presentation of New-York Times trophy won at Madison Square Garden. Midnight run to Tarrytown, starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street. Kings County Wheelmen cafeklatsch, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue. South Brooklyn Wheelmen stag at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.
Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic exhibition, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.
Meeting of New-York Wheelmen, at 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M. Close of intercollegiate chess tournament; reception and presentation of medals at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Greenwich Wheelmen's "ladies day," 509 Hudson Street.
Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken, 8 P. M.; Atalantas vs. Tourists, at Newark.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Jersey City Touring Club will have its annual run to Belfast, Me., during next August. The party will go to Fall River by steamer, thence wheel to Boston, from which point a steamer will be taken to Portland. From this city to Brunswick the distance will be covered awheel, and from the latter place to Rockland the railroad will again be used. From Rockland to the destination the cycles will be used exclusively. While at Belfast side trips will be arranged to the points of interest within easy riding distance. The membership of the club is limited to fifty, and the cost of transportation per member is set at $12. Five days will be spent at Belfast and one at Boston.

—The third race for the Captain's Cup, open only to members of the Puritan Wheelmen, was decided on Christmas Day on the Merrick Pike near Freeport. L. G. W. Palmer finished first in the two previous contests for the trophy, and had he got home first in the third race it would have become his property. James T. Ellis spoiled Palmer's prospects by nipping him on the tape in a fine finish. Ellis was a long-mark man. His net time for the distance, which, by the way, was five miles, was 16:30½. Palmer's time was 16:31¼. William J. Green was third, Peter B. O'Neill fourth, and William H. Brown fifth.

—The Lenox Wheelmen will have a smoker at their clubhouse, 63 East Fifty-ninth Street, on Saturday evening, which the members expect will eclipse anything in that line given thus far this season. There will be dancing by professionals and boxing among other things, and a supper.

—An elaborate programme is being arranged by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club for a New Year's Eve party at the clubhouse, 80 Hanson Place.

A DOG A WITNESS IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Proved that He Was Not Vicious and Was Saved from Death.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Nero was the principal feature in Justice Barry's court. Really he was on trial for his life, but in the eyes of the law he figured merely as an exhibit in the case at bar. When the most damaging testimony for the prosecution was introduced he took it unconcernedly. As charge after charge was made Nero sat camly enough, now and then wagging his tail or pricking up his ears, for this Nero is a setter dog, "part Irish, part Gordon," so his owner says.

Did he or did he not bite little Paul Reed? was the question before the magistrate. If he did, it was cause for an award of damages against his owner, and perhaps for sentence of death against himself. If he did not, it meant a rousing big dinner on return from court and unlimited petting by all the children on the block.

"The essential matter in this case," said the Justice, learnedly, "is the character and disposition of this dog. If he is a vicious dog and bites everybody that bothers him, it is per se evidence that the plaintiff had cause to bring this action."

"The dog himself is the best evidence," said Mrs. H. P. Terry, mother of the boy who owns Nero.

"Very true; very true," remarked the Justice, deliberately.

So Nero was put on the stand.

"Pull his tail or play with him, any one, if you think he will bite," suggested Mr. Terry.

One of the lawyers gave Nero's tail a hard jerk. The dog looked around in a hurry to see where it came from, and then settled contentedly on his haunches again, opening his mouth as if to catch a superfluous fly.

Then they shook a stick at Nero and poked him in the side. The dog took it all as great fun.

"The truth is," said Mrs. Terry on the stand a minute later, "that's one of the best-natured dogs that ever lived. I don't believe he ever bit the boy at all; he just jumped on him. They brought young Reed over to our house and showed a little triangular tear in his pants about three-quarters of an inch each way.

"I looked at the skin under the tear in the cloth," the witness went on, "and there was a little scratch, such as might be made with a pin. That was all there was, every bit."

Still the prosecution's witnesses, who had seen the affair when it occurred in Jefferson Park, insisted that the dog was vicious and did bite and hurt Paul Reed until he cried as if he were a fountain filled with tears. His parents were afraid of hydrophobia.

"The dog is a good-hearted dog," said Jimmie Wilson, eight years old, and people smiled at the old-fashioned solemnity of the boy.

"This story was started by the Stettens. They have moved away from Golden Gate Avenue now," said Mr. Terry, very distinctly.

"Were the relations between you folks and the Stettens friendly or otherwise?" asked the Justice, as if he suspected something.

"Otherwise," briefly said the witness.

The case was decided in favor of the defense.

The Turkish Censor.

What is the Censor? Who is this man who exercises such unlimited and unquestioned power? It would be difficult to state what he is not. He is part Governor, Chief Secretary, and officially or semi-officially a member (and generally an active one) of every Court in the villayat or province where he holds office. When the Governor is absent, he rules in his stead. When his chief is dismissed or dies, he takes his place until another is appointed. He is the terror of the schools, colleges, editors, and all educational establishments in the country.

Authors, editors, and writers in general tremble at the very mention of his name. He is bribed, and he bribes others to tell tales against one another. Above all, he is a rigid Mohammedan, and goes to his mosque five times on Friday, on which day but few papers are published. Generally, if not always, he is, comparatively speaking, an illiterate but shrewd tyrant. Before attaining this high position the Censor, in some cases, acted as informer.

Having played the spy against, say, some of the members of the local Government or the Governor, (probably for being apparently friendly to the Consul of one of the powers,) he trumps up a tale, based on some paltry affair, and communicates with the higher tribunal at Constantinople, inclosing with his report some substantial tribute of his homage to the "Prince of the Faithful," and highest esteem to those around him. The poor accused person or persons suffer, and this loyal informer is promoted to the post of Censor to his Imperial Majesty, "the Shadow of Allah on Earth."—The Nineteenth Century.

Supposed to be a Thief.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were notified, when they went on duty yesterday, to keep a sharp lookout for suspicious persons carrying bundles. Several complaints have been made to Capt. Murphy by merchants that they have missed goods.

Policeman McGloin went on his post at 1 P. M. At 3 o'clock he walked into the station house almost exhausted, half dragging, half carrying a man who appeared to be very much the worse for liquor. To the Sergeant at the desk, the policeman said that he found the man at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue acting suspiciously. At that moment a truck stopped at the door, and two huge valises were brought into the station house.

The policeman said that the prisoner had them in his possession when he was arrested. The man gave his name as Frank Devolt and said he lives in West One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Tenth Avenue and Boulevard. There are no houses on that block. The prisoner is twenty-six years old and fairly well dressed.

The Mississippi River Salty.

From The Plaquemines (La.) Protector.

Large quantities of mullets are daily caught in the river in front of our office. The water is very salty, which explains the presence of those inhabitants of the briny deep. We have never heard of mullets being caught in the river at this point before. In fact, the water of the Mississippi has never been so salty within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

A CATHOLIC SYNOD IN BROOKLYN

Three Hundred Priests and Seminarians Will Attend the Meeting To-day—Bishop McDonnell to Preside.

There have been two Catholic Synods in Brooklyn since the establishment of the Roman Catholic diocese, the first being held in August, 1879, and the second in 1887. There will be another one in Brooklyn today. It will convene at the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Willoughby and Lewis Avenues. Bishop McDonnell will preside.

There will be in attendance fully 300 priests and seminarians, and no one will be excused from attendance unless Bishop McDonnell gives his sanction. The priests will all be robed in cassocks, surplices, stoles, and berettas.

Bishop McDonnell is a strict disciplinarian, and he will carry out the work of the Synod with ceremonial detail. At 9 o'clock this morning there will be Pontifical mass, at which the Bishop will be the celebrant. After the mass, the Bishop will take a seat in the chancel directly in front of the centre of the altar, and then the priests by twos will appear before him, and individually they will make a solemn profession of faith. This will take at least three hours' time.

Following this will come the reading in Latin of the decrees of the Synod by Chancellor Mitchell. It will take five hours' time. Bishop McDonnell does not expect that any further business will be transacted to-day.

The decrees will refer to the tenets of faith and discipline, and in some respects will deal with local matters appertaining strictly to the Church. These decrees will be taken up one by one, and will be voted upon by the clergymen in attendance. The Bishop will coincide with the majority.

The diocesan officers will be: Procurators of the Clergy—The Rev. Thomas Taaffe, the Rev. John Hoffman; Judges of Excuses—the Rev. Thomas Ward, the Rev. George Kaubert; Secretary—The Rev. James H. Mitchell; Notary—The Rev. M. J. Fannery; Master of Ceremonies—The Rev. James Duffy; Assistant Masters of Ceremonies—The Rev. John I. Barrett, the Rev. Peter Matthews, the Rev. J. J. Flynn.

HAPPY BRIDEGROOM AT NINETT-TWO

Some Other Persons Try to Make Trouble, but He Is Cheery.

From The Boston Globe.

North Adams is not only the largest town in the United States, but just now the people are boasting that they have the oldest bridegroom in Massachusetts as well.

This gentleman is Elisha Kingsley, and he is ninety-two years old. He was married at the Methodist Parsonage Thursday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. George W. Brown, to Mrs. Julia Howes, who is seventy years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley are now enjoying their honeymoon at their home, at 60 Holden Street. They have many callers, and their marriage is causing no end of gossip, and seemingly it has stirred up a lawsuit.

Mr. Kingsley is a fine-looking old gentleman, and, physically at least, he seems to enjoy good health. He shakes the hands of his callers in a decidedly vigorous way. In his younger and more vigorous days he was a blacksmith, and according to the testimony he was a powerful good one.

Mr. Kingsley's first wife died in 1885. Their union had not been blessed with children. Mr. Kingsley desired a housekeeper and he secured Mrs. Howes, who had lived in North Adams for a half century and whose husband died thirty-two years ago. She is an excellent housekeeper, and perhaps it was only natural that Mr. Kingsley should propose marriage to her. This he did several times, but Mrs. Howes did not accept his proposals.

Last Spring she went to Cleveland, Ohio, to visit her daughter, Mrs. M. G. Holbrook, Mrs. Howes returned to North Adams Dec. 6 and had her trunks sent to the Holden Street home.

Naturally, the old gentleman was glad to see his housekeeper again, and he made her another marriage proposal. She accepted this time. Mrs. Kingsley says that she formed a warm regard for the old gentleman when she was his housekeeper, and that she is "determined to see him through. If the gossips are talking about me they can talk about some one else at the same time." Mrs. Kingsley seems like a pleasant old lady, and everything about the house is as neat as wax.

Mr. Kingsley has something like $20,000. He has a brother living in the West, and a nephew, N. Elisha Bosworth of Pittstown, N. Y. It is said that Mr. Kingsley has been subject to epilepsy for some years, and this is admitted by his wife. Mr. Bosworth, the nephew, has filed a petition for a decree of nullity on the ground that at the time of the marriage Mr. Kingsley was insane, void of understanding, and incapable of legally contracting marriage. The nephew also asks to be guardian ad litem to prosecute the petition. Mr. Bosworth has also asked the Berkshire Probate Court to appoint A. W. Preston as Mr. Kingsley's guardian. Meanwhile the old bridegroom beams pleasantly on his callers and says: "I'm married, and it's nobody's business but my own."

ELECTRICITY FOR THE ELEVATED ROAD

Rumored Negotiations of the Manhattan Company with Westinghouse.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—A rumor reached here to-night too late for absolute verification that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was about to contract with the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New-York to furnish an electrical equipment for the entire elevated system of the metropolis.

It was stated that mathematical experts were already in New-York figuring on the cost of such a monster system, and that the terms on which the work can be done would be stated to the big corporation in a few days. Mr. Westinghouse himself has been in New-York for the last few days. He is expected home to-morrow morning.

THE CHIEF MOURNER MISSING

Mr. Tahaney Disappears from the Train Bearing His Wife's Body.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Tahaney, wife of James Tahaney, died in this city Sunday, and her husband started Sunday night with the body for Chicago, where it was to be buried. Tahaney telegraphed to Chicago Lodge, A. O. H., to meet him at the train to assist in the burial ceremony. The casket containing the body arrived in due time, but Tahaney could not be found on the train, and all inquiries by Chicago people failed to find a clue.

Tahaney's relatives have searched for him without avail. They fear he has been foully dealt with or fallen off the train.

The War of the Limerick Women.

As a result of the recent trouble between the rival organizations, the two Limerick Women's Benevolent Associations, Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, President of one society, is charged by Mrs. O'Brien, President of the other, with the larceny of money taken in from the sale of tickets for the ball given by the society last Winter.

Justice Hogan set the case over until Saturday in the hope that a reconciliation would be effected. The rooms of the society are at 105 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Locusts and Honey.

In 1865, when I was staying with the Hababb tribe, in the Ad-Temariam country, to the northwest of Massowah, I ate locusts more than once. They were cooked by being roasted on a griddle over a fire, after wings, legs, and exuviae had been removed. So far as I remember, they were harsh to the tooth and oily to the tongue, and it would be going rather far to call them palatable. I may add that wild honey of a peculiarly delicious quality is abundant in the same district. I preferred it to the locusts.—Notes and Queries.

Butted to Death by a Ram.

BUTLER, Penn., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Andrew Moore, of Center Township, a widow aged sixty, was butted to death by a vicious ram while she was going to the barn this morning.

OWNER WANTED FOR A FORTUNE

$40,000 Worth of Mining Stock, a Marriage Certificate, Photographs, and Deeds Seized by the Police.

Acting Capt. Wiegand of the Fifth Street Station is looking for an owner for the following:

Three thousand nine hundred and fifty shares of the Carolina Iron, Mining and Investment Company of North Carolina, nominal value, $10 per share; ten shares of the Eagle Gold Mining Company of Greensborough, N. C., nominal value, $100 per share; adocument deeding for $5,000 the Eagle Mine to Harry B. Tilden of Greensborough, N. C.; a pile of documents, statements, reports, charts, and legal deeds, relating to the Eagle Mine; a marriage certificate, a patent grant, any amount of photographs, a lot of jewelry, and seven valises and a package full of all sorts of stuff.

The stock shares are worth nominally $40,500. The jewelry and stuff in the valises are worth considerable.

All of these were found in a furnished room at 413 Fifth Street, occupied by Michel Michelo, thirty-four years old, formerly a fireman on board the steamer Zanzibar of the Hamburg Line. He was arrested last night.

A young girl went to Capt. Wiegand yesterday and told him that Michelo had stolen a dollar from her. She incidentally remarked that he had given her some jewelry, handkerchiefs, and other articles. The Captain looked over them, and, seeing that the initials on some of the lace handkerchiefs were marked "M. G.," and that that was not the girl's name, decided to investigate. A special policeman was sent to the house.

The man was entering the house with a bundle which contained shawls, a silk-covered pillow, and some curtains. He protested against his arrest and said he had nothing but what was his own. His room was then searched and the articles mentioned found.

Most of the scrip relating to the mines are in the name of Harry B. Tilden of Greensboro, N. C. His name is also on the stock shares.

WILL NOW ANSWER FOR HIS DEFALCATION

A Defaulting Bank President Returns After Ten Years.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Dwight Miner, who was the principal owner of Miner's Bank in the City of Dunkirk, this county, ten years ago, and who left that city suddenly in 1885, a defaulter in the sum of $200,000, returned to-day and surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

Arrangements had been made for him to give bonds for his appearance for trial and the proper papers were made out, and he was released in a very few minutes. The bail was fixed at $3,000. His bondsmen are among the leading men of the City of Dunkirk. The greatest excitement prevailed when he defaulted, and many depositors lost heavily as a result of his action. It is thought that the case against him will be dismissed when it is called in court.

Military Provisioning of Paris.

A generation ago the art preserving provisions was in its infancy, and the art of preserving them by means of cold storage was almost unknown. The French Government has taken full advantage of the improvements that have been made in the interval. The military magazines are now always filled, and they are of vast extent. But at the approach of war innumerable warehouses and other buildings, which have been long since told off for the purpose, would be requisitioned and also filled. And the storage of provisions takes up a good deal less room than, probably, most people imagine.

For example, no fewer than 40,000 rations of preserved vegetables can be placed in a cubic space measuring only forty inches each way. Millions of these rations, and of rations of solid soups and preserved meats, are always ready in Paris. The preserved meats, by the way, come from a factory which was specially founded in New-Caledonia to meet the demands of the War Department. The supplies of flour, and of biscuit, are fabulous. During the last siege milk was worth more than its weight in gold, and thousands of the very old and very young died for lack of it, while, when it could be obtained, it was generally of the worst quality. But in the next siege milk will be not only comparatively plentiful, but also extremely good. Dr. Autefage's process of "pasteurizing" milk has been adopted by the Government, and the milk thus treated, and stored in hermetically sealed tins, remains absolutely pure and unaltered almost indefinitely.

The introduction of compressed fodder, and of the silo system, has facilitated the storage of sufficient food for the horses of the troops, as well as of the omnibuses, tramcars, sanitary service, &c., and it is difficult to believe that any future siege can last long enough to exhaust the huge accumulations that are permanently kept in readiness by renewal from time to time. Nor has the provision of coal, wood, charcoal, mineral oil, chemicals, and a thousand other things, been overlooked. Then there are the spacious dry cold-storage warehouses at La Vilette.

At the first sign of danger, hundreds of thousands of sheep and oxen would be brought into Paris and slaughtered, and their carcasses would be stored there, where by means of the Fixary process, they can be kept sweet and fresh for many months. Paris, it is certain, will not be easily starved, and so long as she is in no danger of starving, she will run little risk of suffering from one of the worst of the ordinary consequences of a great siege—an epidemic. —The National Review.

The "Slum" Sisters at Work.

They do not go to the people in a spirit either of pity or patronage, but just with the neighborly interest and affection that can only be acceptable when given by those who breathe the same atmosphere and live in the same surroundings. The blue uniform and well-known bonnet were laid aside, and poor, threadbare dresses and shawls substituted for them, with the addition of coarse gingham aprons.

Their home, which was two rooms in one of the poorest districts, was not to be furnished in the style of those they had left, but was to be made like the homes of their poor neighbors, without carpet, or anything that could speak of comfort or ease; just the necessary table and chairs, stove, and bed, and with food as simple and inexpensive as possible. We thoroughly believed that becoming one with them would be the most effectual way of winning their hearts and confidences, and that it would be more easy thus to find out the best methods of helping them, and also who were the most deserving of help.—Maud Ballington Booth, in Scribner's.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

FLORIDA and CUBA.

Two Grand Tours in January, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Ormond, Tampa, Winter Park, Rockledge, and Lake Worth, with prolonged stays at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, the Tampa Bay Hotel, and the Hotel Royal Poinciana.

The Cuba Parties will sail from Port Tampa on the Olivette or its mate of the Plant Steamship Line, and spend **One Week in Havana.**

Special Trains of Elegant Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will be employed for the rail journeys.

The Tickets permit the holders to prolong their stay in Florida, if desired, and to return North with any one of **Five Parties under Special Escort**, or on **Any Regular Train** until May 31.

☞ Send for descriptive book.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Bldg., Union Sq., New-York

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, or suite, in 25-foot house; private table optional.

34th ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; extra large rooms; private table; private bath.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; also small room; breakfast; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD,
81 st ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One very desirable corner suite of rooms to rent, unfurnished. Apply at office of hotel.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely fire-proof; situated in the most beautiful residence section of New-York, fronting Central Park, it offers every convenience, comfort, and luxury of modern hotel life to families and transient guests. By its unique construction and arrangement, many features are offered for the entertainment of guests, including the Bowling Alleys; music during dinner and evening hours, immense foyer, which, together with the general atmosphere of refinement pervading all its surroundings and appointments make the "HOTEL MAJESTIC" the most desirable family hotel in this city or country.

EVERY ROOM HAS AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

Rooms or Suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals may be had on the American or European plan. Café for gentlemen; with half portion service. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. It is the aim of the management to provide every advantage to its patrons at MODERATE RATES, and the unprecedented success of this house during its first two months of operation is ample proof of the facts as represented. Inspection cordially invited.

RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and

THE END CAME SUDDENLY

Death of Vice Chancellor Van Fleet at Newark.

ANNOUNCEMENT CAUSES SURPRISE

The Vice Chancellor One of the Most Eminent Jurists of New-Jersey—The Funeral Arrangements.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Vice Chancellor Abraham T. Van Fleet died of heart trouble at his home, 534 Broad Street, this city, shortly after midnight this morning.

The news of the Vice Chancellor's death was received by the members of the bar of Newark with the greatest surprise, as it was not generally known that he was seriously ill. He had been actively engaged in his work at the Chancery Chambers up to within a week, although he had been compelled to give up his duties there for a few weeks about a month ago. Dr. P. W. P. Hewlett called on the Vice Chancellor professionally last night, and had only gone a short time when his patient was seized with a paroxysm of coughing.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was one of the most prominent men on the bench in New-Jersey at the time of his death. He was the son of a farmer of Hillsborough, Somerset County, where he was born in 1831. As a boy he worked on the farm and attended the public schools. When about seventeen years of age he began the study of law in the office of Hugh M. Gaston of Somerville. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Flemington, Hunterdon County.

In the Grant campaign of 1872 Mr. Van Fleet was one of the Republican Electors. He was a leader in his party in the county, although he repeatedly refused to run for public office. He was appointed Vice Chancellor in 1875 by Chancellor Runyon, who reappointed him in 1882. In 1887 and 1894 he was reappointed by Chancellor McGill, who also in 1880 made him Vice Ordinary, a position which he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Van Fleet married Miss Elizabeth Brunell, daughter of Joseph Brunell of Flemington, soon after his admission to the bar. They had no children. The Vice Chancellor retained his residence in Flemington up to the time of his death, although living here during the Winter.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, where the deceased was a regular attendant, on Saturday afternoon, and will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. George S. Mott.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The death of Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was announced in Chancery Chambers at the State House this morning by Chancellor McGill, who paid a tribute to the dead man as an able jurist and as a true and dear friend. Attorney General Stockton also spoke eulogistically on behalf of the bar of New-Jersey.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Many Engagements Announced—A Railroader Pensioned.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—The engagements are announced of John H. Friedlaender, cashier of the German Theatre, and Miss Johanna Hoelck; and Herman Dittler and Miss Minnie Koellner.

James R. Smith, Section Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Newark and New-Brunswick, has been pensioned by that company on full pay. He has been an employe for over forty-five years. Mr. Smith also received a gold watch chain from Bernard M. Shanley, and a gold-headed cane from friends. The presentations took place at Mr. Shanley's house, on Christmas Day.

A reception and ball was given by the Progressive Bowling Club at the Hebrew Young Men's Hall, on Plane Street, last night. Among those present were H. Heller and Miss Weil, S. Abram, and Miss Josie Nurfershelmer of New-York; S. Wolters and sister, James Grotta, Miss Rudd, Gus Leierman and sister, J. Lederman, Miss Mendl, H. Herzfeld, Miss Wolters, W. Schloss, J. Schloss, Miss Meller, J. Strauss, Miss Gibian, C. Schloss, Miss R. Gibian, M. Schiff, Miss H. Cohen, the Misses Lena and Minnie Franklin of New-York; Herman G. Greiss, E. Schloss, Judge Otto, Jr., Fred Maines, W. Wilde and sister, William and Joseph May and sister, J. Fisher and wife. The officers for the evening were: Floor Committee—H. Heller, Chairman; J. L. Grotta, W. May, M. Eismer, E. Schloss, I. Coleman. Arrangement Committee—S. Abrahams, Chairman; C. H. Strauss, M. Schiff, J. Schloss, I. Lederman. Reception Committee—M. Schloss, Chairman; J. May, W. Schloss, J. Fisher, J. Strauss, W. Weil, J. Goldberg, and B. Isenberg.

Miss Annie Roth of Cleveland Street, Orange, and Charles Elmer Estler of Boonton were married this evening, at the home of the bride's brother, Edwin Roth, 236 High Street, Orange.

The Haydn amateur orchestra of Orange will give a concert at Montclair Friday night. The orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. S. Van Praag.

Miss Carrie R. Williams and Miss Emma J. Baker, teachers in the Lincoln Avenue Public School, Orange, will leave to-morrow morning for Washington, to be gone about a week.

An ordination service was held in Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, this morning. Prof. George H. Hopper of Newark was ordained a deacon, and the Rev. William C. Hicks of Vineyard Haven, Mass., was advanced to the priesthood. The service was conducted by Bishop Thomas A. Starkey, and the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes of Morristown preached the sermon.

Santa Claus paid his annual visit to the Watsessing Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School and the Brookside Baptist Chapel School last night, and distributed Christmas gifts. A Christmas cantata was sung by the children of the parochial school of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bloomfield, this afternoon, and the Christmas celebration of the Westminster Presbyterian Church Sunday School was held this evening.

Last night, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Bowker, Myrtle Avenue, Watsessing, their daughter, Miss Emma Bowker, was married to Carl Ferguson, also of Watsessing.

In the Sandford Street Methodist Episcopal Church of East Orange, on Monday night, Miss Mamie McKenna and Thomas Johnson, both of East Orange, were married by the Rev. J. R. Burrows of Madison.

A turkey dinner was served at the Rescue Mission, 124 Market Street, to the poor, from 2 to 4 o'clock yesterday. The tables were waited upon by a committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary, assisted by a number of volunteers. After dinner the hall was cleared, and at 6 o'clock a Gospel and song service was started, which, with a change of leaders every half hour, continued until 10:30 P. M.

The score of little Southern negroes who compose the pickaninny band in "Down in Dixie," at Jacobs's Theatre, were treated to a Christmas tree yesterday by Manager Burbridge.

A children's Christmas festival was held last night in the Turn Hall on Bruce Street, under the direction of the National Turn Verein. The Committee of Arrangements from the Ladies' Society consisted of Mrs. Brauner and Misses Frey, Lutz, Keller, Reice, Schweitzer, Voigt, Busz, Engel, Vandeck, and the Misses Karge, and from the School Committee of the Turn Verein, Messrs. Fred Jacoby, John Volts, Arthur Wensel, Stephen and Rangert.

Tax Receiver Martin Issler, who tendered his resignation to the Common Council, is confined to his home, suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Ambrose and Charles Cheever Harwick occurred in Calvary Methodist Church, East Orange, this evening, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Ambrose, 42 Evergreen Place, East Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. La Pierre of Walnut Street, East Orange, will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their marriage to-morrow night.

A reception to the new year will be given on Monday night in Berkeley Hall, Harrison Commerce. It will be for the benefit of the Church of the Sacred Heart, East Orange.

The East Orange Cyclers will have an entertainment on Monday night.

The Circe Club held a Christmas "smoker" on Monday night at the Ashland Hotel, East Orange. Musical numbers were rendered by the Duffield Quartet of New-York, and literary numbers were rendered by the members of the club. A collation followed the entertainment.

Purcell Baker has been elected Noble Grand of the Radiant Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Edward T. Pettigrew of Cincinnati is the guest of his mother on Millburn Avenue, Millburn.

Herman Merkel of Short Hills, formerly an Assistant Superintendent at the United States Nurseries, has left for his home in Germany, where he will spend the Winter.

The Rev. James B. Wasson will preach his farewell sermon at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Millburn, next Sunday. The retiring pastor will be succeeded by his brother, the Rev. William Alexander Wasson.

Mrs. H. M. Keasbey of Old Short Hills returned to her home from New-York, where she has been ill.

The engagement is announced of David Longfelder and Miss Jennie Jeydell.

Alfred Knight has been chosen Prophet of the Incas Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

GIBSON FOR CONTROLLER.

A Probability that His Nomination Will Be Confirmed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—It is thought probable by well-informed politicians here that John S. Gibson, the Mayor's private secretary, will be made Controller next Friday night at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen. It is apparent that the nomination cannot be confirmed without the cooperation of Democrats with Republicans, but it is claimed enough Democrats will support Gibson to secure his confirmation.

The knowing politicians say that Gibson was always a favorite with George Richards the biggest man, in the way of influence, in the town of Dover, Morris County. They also say that there is probably no man in New-Jersey for whom Gov. Werts would do a favor more readily than he would for George Richards, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Richards is a strong Republican in politics. Richards would naturally like to see Gibson prosper, and Gov. Werts wouldn't feel that he was stamping on party lines by throwing out a hint or two to the Democratic leaders that he would be pleased to see Gibson's nomination confirmed. The Democratic leaders of Newark and Essex County would be only too willing to gratify the Governor of New-Jersey.

It is an open secret that Judge Gottfried Krueger would like to see Julius Stapff of the State Banking Company made Controller of Newark. Mr. Stapff is very popular among the Germans, and is reported to be a clever financier. His appointment would please his friends, and wouldn't hurt Mayor Lebkuecher's standing with the Germans.

But political moves are not being made just now to strengthen the Mayor's position, so all candidates and prospective candidates have been dropped, with the exception of Gibson, and on Friday night, it is predicted, enough Democratic Aldermen will join with the Republicans to confirm his nomination. Judge Krueger is satisfied, and so are the other Democratic leaders.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

Its Anniversary Observed by the Sons of the Revolution.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—The New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution this evening celebrated the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Trenton with a banquet at the Essex Lyceum.

The Rev. L. W. Allen of this city offered the invocation. A paper by E. J. Hill of Norwalk, Conn., on the "Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," was read, in his absence, by John Whitehead.

Walter S. Nichols of the New-Jersey society spoke on "The Early Settlers." The Rev. Henry Baker of Newark spoke on "The Moralist in the Revolution." Thomas N. McCarter, LL. D., of Newark was to have treated of "The Tory," but Flavel Magee of Jersey City responded instead.

Music was furnished by the Mendelssohn Quartet, composed of Messrs. William R. Williams, T. M. Ward, Henry Northrup, and George Hodson.

Among those present were State Senator George W. Ketcham, Franklin Murphy, William H. Murphy, John W. Hubbell, Henry Doremus, Andrew W. Bray, Col. James E. Fleming, John M. Burnett, Wisner N. Thorne, Major W. W. Morris, Frederick Frelinghuysen, and Henry Young.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Trenton Battle Monument Association celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Trenton to-day by holding its annual meeting at the residence of Gen. Stryker. The officers of last year were re-elected. The principal subject of discussion was a plan by which an elevator can be secured for the monument. The association came to no decision and left the matter in charge of the following committee: John Taylor, Chairman; Col. Thomas S. Chambers, G. D. W. Vroom, Barker Gummere, Jr., and Frank A. Magowan. Gen. Stryker read an interesting paper on the work of the association for the past year, and spoke of the generosity of the city in laying out the Battle Monument Park. He exhibited a portrait of Col. Rahl. The portrait is an enlarged photograph from a sketch by Trumbull.

A Verdict on Bond.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—In the Circuit Court to-day a verdict for $1,000 was written up in favor of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company against Mary E. Pilkington. The verdict is for the penalty on a bond furnished by Frank E. Pilkington, a former agent, charged with embezzling the company's funds. No defense was offered by the defendant.

Licenses Not Easily Obtained.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Since the movement for civic reform was inaugurated here, the lot of the applicants for saloon licenses has not been altogether a happy one. Late this afternoon Lewis Cohn appeared before the Excise Board, asking a license for his place at 29 William Street. Numerous protests against granting the license have been received, and the board decided to give another hearing to the objectors Monday. Cohn says he will answer any protests made.

The application of Herman Goldberg of 66 Chambers Street was laid over for another week.

Cigars Prematurely Burned.

NEWARK, Dec. 26.—Fire in the saloon of Charles S. Devoe, 84 Academy Street, yesterday, did $500 damage. The fire originated from some unknown cause in a closet, where a large number of high-grade cigars were burned.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TWO SANTA CLAUSES IN FLAMES

Burned While Engaged in Attending the Christmas Trees.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Charles S. Foos, a teacher at the Reading (Penn.) High School, was severely burned while impersonating Santa Claus at Fairlawn, Bergen County, last night.

Mr. Foos was visiting his fiancée, Miss Marie Demarest at the old Demarest homestead. Dressed in a suit of cotton batting, with a long beard made of the same material, he walked into the parlor and began lighting candles on the Christmas tree. His beard was ignited by a candle, and he was quickly enveloped in flames. His face, neck, forehead, and arms were severely burned before the fire could be smothered with rugs. Foos was in terrible agony until Drs. Garrett and Rogers arrived and administered opiates. It was feared that he had inhaled the flame, but the physicians this morning announced his recovery certain. He will be permanently scarred.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 26.—Edward Beyer, son of Street Commissioner Beyer, attended a Christmas Eve entertainment at the home of his brother-in-law, Frederick Gunkel, 641 Bloomfield Street, where he enacted the part of Santa Claus.

While he was distributing gifts from a Christmas tree his coat caught fire from one of the candles.

Commissioner Beyer tried to strip the burning dress from his son. John Rabba took a heavy portière and threw it about young Beyer, extinguishing the flames. The young man was burned about the face and neck and Commissioner Beyer about the hands, but neither is seriously injured.

A REMARKABLE LAND CLAIM

LARGE PORTION OF THE SITE OF PHILADELPHIA INVOLVED.

The Heirs of William Skillinks About to Bring Suit for the Recovery of Millions of Dollars.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 26.—The heirs of William Skillinks, now Schellinger, which include a large number of the most prominent families of Hands, Schellingers, Townsends, Bennetts, Rosemans, Stevenses, and Hughes, who reside in this end of New-Jersey, have decided to bring action in the courts of Pennsylvania for the regaining of the ownership of all that portion of the City of Philadelphia, principally known as Southwark, which includes all that land between Christian Street and League Island, and between the Delaware River and what is now South Broad Street.

This land comprises about three and one-third square miles of the most thickly inhabited and solidly built up portion of Philadelphia, and is estimated to be worth millions of dollars.

William Skillinks was a brother of Cornelius Skillinks, a Swede, who, some time during the middle part of the eighteenth century, owned this property. The latter leased it some time during 1776-77 for a term of ninety-nine years, which with the twenty years of grace allowed to occupants of land for a perfect title, will expire in 1896. The heirs claim that a large sum of money is held in trust by either the Pennsylvania Trust Company or the Philadelphia Trust Company, which of right ought to be in their possession. This money has been derived, they claim, from the Skillinks lease, indicating logically that such trust company must hold some document of authority upon which such trust is founded.

They claim that Skillinks received his title to this property from indentures which were made in legal order and subsequently granted by the charter given to William Penn by Charles II., King of England, in 1681, and from the title granted May 5, 1664, to the Sven (Swenson) family by the Dutch Governor at Delaware, which grant was afterward confirmed by Sir Francis Lovelace, the English Governor of Pennsylvania, and recorded at a place then called Upland, Aug. 31, 1741.

These lands had for their eastern boundary Moyamensing Creek, and extended up the Delaware River some 400 rods and back from the river 600 rods, comprising some 800 acres. There appears on record a gift by grant by Queen Christina of Sweden to Capt. Sven (Swenson) of lands on the Delaware River, comprising part of the land now in dispute.

It is alleged that in the treaty of William Penn with the Indians under the Old Treaty Elm, which stood where is now the northeastern section of the City of Philadelphia, marked by the treaty monument, certain rights were granted to Penn, which, in the course of affairs, made it possible for Penn to make a transaction with Sven, whereby the latter accepted of lands on the Schuylkill River, above Lemon Hill, and yielded to Penn a portion of his lands on the Delaware River. From these facts the heirs claim to have knowledge that there were two grants to Swenson; the first beginning at Moyamensing Creek and extending up the river, which was recognized and confirmed, and the second extending from the northern line of the first up to the vicinity of the Treaty Elm, the land in which vicinity would naturally be suggested to Penn as a more favorable site for a city than that further down the river, it being higher and having better drainage facilities.

Capt. Sven resided near the Old Swede's Church, which is now called the Gloria Dei Church, at Second and Christian Streets. At one time he was proprietor of part, if not all, of the present site of Philadelphia. The Skillinks, it is claimed, acquired their title to these lands from the Swensons. Cornelius Skillinks was a rich trader and a descendant of the Swedes who settled in Delaware. He was a bachelor, and his brother William fell heir to his estate. William was a resident of Cape May, and has a large family of descendants, who are very enthusiastic and hopeful over their case.

Is Yet Unidentified.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 26.—No clue has yet been found to the identity of the man found hanging in a barn near Roselle a week ago. The body is still at the morgue here. The dead man was dressed in a new suit of brown clothing, had new shoes on, and in his pockets was about $8. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighed about 175 pounds. There is no beard on his face. He evidently was not a laboring man.

Fire in an Apartment House.

Fire started at 5 o'clock last evening in the hallway on the top floor of the five-story flat house 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The building is owned by Thomas Manning of 1,919 Seventh Avenue. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The building is heated by steam. The damage was slight. The Fire Marshal is investigating the cause.

PROCTOR SAID HE MEANT TO KILL FAY

But the Bullets Failed to Reach a Vital Spot.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 26.—"Yes, I shot to kill him," declared Charles Proctor last night to Chief of Police Graul, in the Police Station, where he had given himself up after shooting Thomas Fay in the abdomen.

Proctor was greatly excited. He had seen Fay fall to the ground, after firing two balls into his body at short range, and believed he would be arrested for murder.

The two men met in Caldbeck's saloon, on Spring Street. Fay was drunk and abusive, and ordered Proctor to "stand treat." He refused, and Fay assaulted him. Hastily drawing a pistol, Proctor fired twice, the first ball, chipping a bone button on Fay's vest, glanced off and grazed his abdomen. Another bullet penetrated the right arm just above the elbow, lodging in the armpit. Fay was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where the ball was extracted without difficulty. He insists that Proctor was intoxicated; that they quarreled in the saloon, and Proctor, following him to the sidewalk, deliberately attempted to take his life. Notwithstanding this, he declined to prefer a charge, and Proctor was released.

Charged with Murder.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—John Bodner, the Hungarian thought to be the murderer of the Italian, Francesco Condo, in Morrisville, was given a hearing this afternoon and held to await the action of the Pennsylvania authorities. Bodner denies his guilt. He declares he moved from Morrisville to Trenton several days before Condo disappeared, and that the blood stains discovered on the floor of the house he occupied were caused by a hog killing that he had in the house a few days before he moved. The authorities are looking for the other Italians who were at Bodner's house the night of the supposed murder. The Morrisville police think that Bodner is the murderer. Condo was stabbed to death and his body sunk in the canal.

Ordained to the Ministry.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26.—William C. Hicks of Vineyard Haven, Mass., was ordained to the priesthood and George H. Hooper of Newark as a Deacon in Grace Episcopal Church, this city, this morning, the Right Rev. Bishop Thomas A. Starkey officiating. The Rev. Cornelius S. Abbott of Belleville, the Rev. Walter Gwynne of Summit, the Rev. Dr. W. N. Hughes of Morristown, and the Rev. Frank B. Renzor of West Orange assisted in the ceremonies.

Moving for Autonomy.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 26.—Residents of that portion of this town known as Glen Ridge are again clamoring for the formation of a borough in that locality in order that they may be divorced from the Bloomfield Township Government, with which they have found much fault. A meeting has been called for to-morrow night in the Glen Ridge Hall to take the first steps in the matter. The call has been signed by the most prominent men in the vicinity.

A Gun-cotton Explosion.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Dec. 26.—A building belonging to the Madini Gunpowder Company, at Hendrickson's Switch, was wrecked by an explosion yesterday. F. McGahie and Dr. Taylor, the company's chemist, were experimenting with gun-cotton, when it ignited. They ran from the building and escaped serious injury.

A Murderer Gives Himself Up.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 26.—Samuel Goldman, who killed Rufus Williams yesterday afternoon, walked into Coroner Callan's drug store to-night, about 8:30 o'clock, and gave himself up. He was locked up, and will have a hearing to-morrow.

Shot at River Pirates.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 26.—Officer Denman of this city had a sharp chase after two river pirates last night. Denman emptied his revolver at them without effect. They were too much for the officer, and managed to get away in the darkness.

Says a Beaten Policeman Beat Him.

Policeman Brady, of the Ninth Precinct, appeared before Justice Hogan in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and testified to the terrible beating he had received at the hands of a half dozen Italians Christmas Eve at Christopher and Hudson Streets.

George Trogano, the only man arrested, claimed that he had been an observer of the trouble, and had been arrested by mistake. He also said he had been severely beaten by the policeman on the way to the station, and in the station until the Sergeant ordered the policeman to stop beating him. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

His Injuries Probably Fatal.

Justice Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, requested Coroner Dobbs to take the ante-mortem statement of James Connelly, who is lying at the point of death in St. Vincent's Hospital. Connelly was assaulted in front of 300 Mulbery Street Dec. 15. Meyerson Besser of 805 Fifth Street was arrested, and is now out on bail. Connelly's home is in West Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Magoun's Captain Discharged.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 26.—Capt. George Hansen of the ketch yacht Oriole, owned by George B. Magoun, son of the late banker, was arrested to-day on a charge of assault made by George Brush, a bayman. Brush failed to prove his case to the satisfaction of the court, and the Captain was discharged.

Manning's Assailant Captured.

John Geratty of 50 Laight Street, who stabbed Cornelius Manning of 26 Washington Street Monday night, was arrested yesterday and held without bail to await the result of Manning's injuries. Manning is in the Hudson Street Hospital, and the physicians say that his condition is critical.

Christmas Ball at Hotel Beechwood.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 26.—A large and fashionable Christmas dance was given at the Hotel Beechwood to-night which was attended by nearly all the prominent young people of this place and by many of the older folks, many from out of town also being present. The fine Assembly Hall was prettily decorated with holly, mistletoe, and evergreens, and I. E. Doying, the proprietor, and his three sons managed everything to perfection. The Mazzie Prather Orchestra furnished music, and supper was served at midnight. Among those present were H. M. Hern, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McKintri, Mr. and Mrs. Belknap, E. G. Binns, Miss Belknap, W. C. Cranston, F. A. Dillingham, Dr. C. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hunting, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Seggerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Kate Florence, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Squire, Harry Squire, H. A. Kick, L. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dudley, Walter C. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dillingham, Miss Helena Dillingham, Miss Lucy Dillingham, D. A. Macy, and the Rev. and Mrs. Hugh Smythe.

If everything in our stores were as much better than everybody else's as our underwear-to-fit is, we'd have all the men's trade.

But other people do things well too—some as well as we, some almost as well, and some do certain things better than we, (by the way, we wish we knew who it is; we'd get after 'em.) But underwear readymade to fit peculiar shapes—nobody has it, nobody but us.

And there are a few people *we* can't fit.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 324 St.

RETURNED HOME, NOT SEEN SINCE

Frank White, a Flushing Real Estate Man, Mysteriously Missing—Strange Body Seen in the Creek.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 26.—Flushing is mystified over the disappearance of Frank White, forty-two years old, a prominent citizen, engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. White left his home at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street yesterday afternoon, with Henry Menke, ostensibly to drive to Jamaica. The two men had been lifelong friends. Mr. Menke says they returned about 12:40 last night, and that he left Mr. White at the latter's home.

From that moment no one can be found who has seen him.

A negro fisherman named W. Henry Smith, while fishing from a boat near the Charlick Bridge, in Flushing Creek, this afternoon, saw a body floating in the water. In size and dress it answered the description of the missing man.

Instead of rescuing the body, the frightened negro rowed ashore and notified the police, who at once instituted a search.

Drags were secured and the creek in the vicinity of the spot where the body was seen was thoroughly searched. Up to a late hour the body had not been recovered.

Mr. White was a man very retiring in disposition, and with no known bad habits. Mrs. White, mother of the missing man, is almost distracted with grief over her son's disappearance.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM DETMOLD

He Was One of the Oldest Surgeons in the United States.

Dr. William Detmold, one of the oldest surgeons in the United States, died of general paralysis at his residence in this city yesterday. He was the son of Henry G. Detmold, formerly Court Physician to the King of Hanover, was born in Hanover, Dec. 27, 1808, and graduated at the University of Gottingen as Doctor of Medicine in December, 1830. After serving as army surgeon in Hanover he settled in New-York in 1837, and introduced orthopedic surgery into this country.

He established an orthopedic clinic at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1841. In 1862 he became Professor of Military Surgery and Hygiene there, and afterward Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

Dr. Detmold was prominent in the organization of the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the earlier part of the war, and introduced a knife and fork for one-armed men, supplied by the United States Government as the "Detmold knife." During a surgical practice of over half a century in this city he was Vice President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Consulting Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, the first President of the New-York County Medical Association on its organization in 1884, and one of the founders and President of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

Dr. Detmold contributed largely to the medical journals of the country, his first publication on orthopedic surgery appearing in the American Journal of Medical Science in 1837.

To Reform the Sheriff's Sales System.

Sheriff-elect Tamsen said yesterday that there has been too little advertising of Sheriff's sales, and consequently there has not been much competition. To establish a reform in this respect, he said, he had gone out of the regular course to appoint Messrs. Lutz, Kleinau, Guertler, Dettman as Sheriff's auctioneers.

The firm has a store in Great Jones Street and has given bonds in $100,000. Mr. Tamsen said that he has notfied the firm that it must advertise in all the papers, so that as many persons interested as possible shall be in attendance. If he has made a mistake in his idea of the auctioneer business, he will try to devise something better.

Trolley Employes State Their Needs.

Representatives of the men employed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had a conference with Daniel F. Lewis, the President, yesterday afternoon, and discussed at great length the agreement which they wanted Mr. Lewis to sign for the year 1895.

The two principal things upon which the men insist are that the motormen and conductors shall be paid $2.25 a day and that their quarters of the cars on all lines shall continue, as now, to be full-pay cars and not more than one-quarter shall be "trippers," paying less than a full day's wages.

Pleaded Ignorance of the Rules.

Commissioner Daly of the Department of Public Works decided yesterday not to dismiss Charles Blankenhorn and Frank Lynch, the two inspectors who violated the rules in failing to turn in their reports on the Greenwich Street paving work.

The men pleaded ignorance of the rules, and the Commissioner said he would give them another trial

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World!

Now at Greatly Reduced Prices!

176 Fifth Avenue, below 23d Street,
1,189 Broadway, near 28th Street,
153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS.

Clearing Sale.

3,000 yards
BLACK
BROCADED SILKS,
Large Variety,
69c. yd.;
worth 1.25.

1,200 yards
BLACK SILKS.
(GROS DE LONDRES,)
All silk, heavy quality,
50c. yd.;
worth 1.00.

250 Pieces
HABUTAI
WAIST SILKS,
39c. yd.

1,200 yards
GOUFRE PLISSE,
79c. yd.

EVENING SHADES.

LADIES' JACKETS and CAPES.

SPECIAL.

Ladies' Long Jackets

of Chinchilla and Beaver Cloth, namby collars, extremely full sleeves, coat backs, half lined with Heavy Satin,

9.98;

Former prices 16.75 and 17.98.

Ladies' Persian Cloth Jackets,

Half Silk Lining, Tight Fitting, Extreme Sleeves, 46 inches long,

17.98;

Former price 29.75.

Ladies' Cloth Double Capes,

with pockets, stitched edge finish, very desirable,

7.98;

Regular price 13.50.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Kaffir choir from South Africa will give one of its concerts in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The concert is free.

—Dr. Doty reported yesterday that Virginia Vemble of 239 West Sixty-first Street had been found to be suffering on Christmas Day from smallpox. She is now at the pest hospital.

—The New-York Press Club will tender an informal reception to David Christie Murray, the novelist, to-morrow, at the clubrooms, 120 Nassau Street, at 3 P. M.

—An unknown man suddenly died on Pier 26 North River last evening. He appeared to be about forty years old and was dressed as a laborer.

Brooklyn.

—Margaret Jones, five years old, was killed by a trolley car on Fulton Street last May, and her parents sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $5,000 damages in the Brooklyn City Court. Justice Osborn dismissed the complaint, but the General Term yesterday reversed the judgment and granted a new trial.

—A delegation of property owners from the old town of New-Utrecht called upon Mayor Schieren yesterday and asked him to appoint an Assessor for the Thirtieth Ward. The Mayor said he would not make any appointment until next July, when there will be a vacancy in the present Board of Assessors.

—John W. Beattie, thirty-nine years old, of 17 Myrtle Avenue attempted to commit suicide late Tuesday night by taking a dose of laudanum. His wife is seeking a divorce from him. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and will recover.

—The Brooklyn Cedarware Works has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000 for manufacturing tubs, pails, and other articles. The Directors are Alfred H. Golden, Edward L. Golden, and Homer L. Bartlett.

—Three more policemen sent in their applications for retirement yesterday. They were Patrolmen William Rogers of the Ninth Precinct, Alexander Pearsall of the Fourth, and Charles O. Hamilton of the Ninth Precinct.

—William F. Kingsland, engineer of Engine No. 16, applied yesterday to Commissioner Wurster to be retired. He has been twenty years in service, and his pension will be $850 a year.

—Mrs. Josephine Ruchman of 194 Humboldt Street was convicted yesterday of selling lottery slips, and Justice Watson fined her $50, which she paid.

—Raphael D'Abrams, who was arrested Sunday for allowing minors to play pool in his store, was fined $25 by Justice Haggerty yesterday.

Long Island.

—Wamponamon Lodge, F. and A. M., of Sag Harbor, has elected the following officers: Master—Samuel A. Gregory; Senior Warden—Alfred C. Bates; Junior Warden—Benjamin A. Sawyer; Treasurer—Thomas F. Elsgood; Secretary—William R. Reiman; Tiler—Adelbert L. Pierson; Trustee—Francis H. Palmer.

—The saloon of Philip Denley, at Whitestone, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Mr. Denley, who was asleep in the house, was rescued just in time to escape being burned to death. The loss is about $5,000.

—Ovington H. Carman, George D. Gerard, and Jesse C. Mills of the town of Brookhaven have been appointed Commissioners to determine the expediency of laying out a highway at North Haven. They will meet Jan. 2.

—Lawyer Ora B. Gould, representing a number of citizens of College Point, is endeavoring to have the Trustees of the village indicted for levying alleged unjust assessments.

—Samuel Hyslop, a carpenter, of Glen Cove was badly injured yesterday by falling from a scaffold while at work upon a new house being built for Montrose Morris.

—President Dunton of the Long Island Bicycle Railroad Company will make an address at Southampton on Saturday evening.

—The Suffolk County Supervisors are considering the enactment of a wide-tire law similar to the one in effect in Queens County.

—A new electric-light company is about to be formed at Southampton, and subscriptions to the stock are being solicited.

—Chicken thieves robbed Farmer Thomas Van Nostrand of Great Neck of poultry worth $100 yesterday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aitkin of Huntington celebrated their golden wedding on Christmas Day.

—Archie Muller and Charles Pickus, College Point's alleged firebugs, have been committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yonkers.

—The all-day head-pin tournament, held by the members of the Palisade Boat Club on Christmas Day, resulted in J. C. Campbell winning the first prize medal by a score of 110 out of a possible 120. Frank Rossire and Charles M. Schaffer tied for second prize on 108. The sport was continued until midnight. There was a large number of competitors.

—At a meeting of the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Mary's Hall on Christmas Day a gold-headed cane was given to the Director, the Rev. Thomas F. Cusack. Father Cusack was formely an assistant pastor in St. Teresa's Parish, in New-York City.

—While a fifty-foot iron girder, weighing seven tons, was being hoisted into position for the front of James McCann's new building, in Warburton Avenue, yesterday morning, a hook gave way, and it fell to the ground. Several men had a narrow escape from being crushed beneath it.

—Mayor Peene yesterday morning opened bids for the purchase of City of Yonkers redemption bonds to the par value of $20,000, drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and maturing Feb. 1, 1898. The proposal of Moran & Co., at 101.269, was considered the most favorable.

—John Kinlay, the athletic instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association, has organized a "business men's class" in gymnastics, which will meet this afternoon between the hours of 5 and 6 to take first lessons.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to Sower Brothers for a frame flat-roof house for flats on the northwest corner of Oak Place and Willow Street, three stories in height.

—The Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association had a mystery entertainment in its rooms last evening. There was a large attendance, and a pleasant evening was passed.

—St. Joseph's Church fair opened last evening under auspicious circumstances.

—Archibald Smith and family have gone to New-York for the Winter.

Westchester County.

—The home of Ira Richmann, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. A painting by Parot, for which he had refused $2,000, was burned, and also a valuable library. Mrs. Richmann's father, Mr. Bloomhardt, was severely burned about the hands while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

—William E. Van Arsdale's home, on Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The family had a Christmas tree the previous evening. It is thought that all the candles were not extinguished, and that that caused the fire.

—There was good skating in many parts of Westchester County yesterday.

Philip Lamont, Pickpocket, Arrested.

Philip Lamont, a pickpocket, who has done a prosperous business in Philadelphia and in Chicago, was arrested in this city Christmas night. He stole a watch from Adolph Knowle of 580 Tenth Avenue.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

The first question a man asks when his friend shows him an alleged bargain is, "How much?"

It's the price that tells.

Just as every one likes to lead the conversation around to his strong point or pet argument, we like to talk about prices.

The chances for making "a stiff profit" on this or that garment which happens to be especially sightly, are numerous in the clothing business, but for us the temptation is not alluring. Our transactions are too large.

That's why the prices for our rightly-made clothes are often found to be lower than those asked for the commoner grades.

Thursday
Dec. 27-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

PROTEST TO THE MAYOR

Hotel Men Oppose Public Hack Stands Before Their Buildings.

OBJECTIONS BASED UPON THE LAW

The Proposed Ordinance Shown to be Illegal by Decisions of Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

There were two delegations before Mayor Gilroy yesterday afternoon—one composed of hotel proprietors in this city, and the other of public hack owners—at a hearing in relation to the proposed ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 18 permitting public hacks to stand in front of hotels. The ordinance is awaiting the signature of the Mayor.

The Hotel Association is opposed to the ordinance, because at the principal hotels a private hack service is maintained for the convenience, comfort, and safety of the guests. The Public Hack Owners' Association insists upon the right of public hacks to stand at street and avenue corners before or adjacent to hotels.

The delegation of hotel keepers who appeared before the Mayor consisted of George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, Frederick Hammond of the Plaza, H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House, G. Dorval of the St. James Hotel, E. L. Merrifield of the Continental, H. J. Bangs of the Sturtevant, L. L. Todd of the Marlborough and the Vendome, Henry F Roesser of the New Netherland, and Gustav Bauman of the Holland House. They were accompanied by their attorney, William J. Fanning.

George A. McDermott, counsel for the hackmen, opened the hearing by stating the case on behalf of his clients. He conceded the right of the hotel owners to have hacks at the hotels for the convenience of their guests, but the hack owners claimed the right to have their hacks there also, so that a person desiring to hire a public hack at a hotel should have an opportunity of doing so.

Michael J. Byrnes, Robert J. Mulligan, Joseph R. Thompson, and John Carroll, President of the Public Hack Owners' Association, also spoke in favor of the ordinance. They asserted that their charges were from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the hotel prices, their vehicles were as good, and that they were equally as responsible as the livery-stable keepers who supplied the hotels with carriages.

Joseph R. Thompson, one of the hackmen, complained that during the recent horse show public hackmen were prohibited by the police from driving through Thirty-third Street past the Waldorf, and that he was arrested for driving through the street and was fined $5 by Justice Grady.

William J. Fanning, on behalf of the hotel proprietors, in arguing against the approval of the ordinance by the Mayor, treated the question from a legal standpoint entirely. His reasons were set forth in the following brief, which he submitted:

The Board of Aldermen have not the power to establish public hack stands on the streets in front of private property, without the consent of the adjoining owner. The Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York is empowered, by Section 50 of the Consolidation act, "to make ordinances not inconsistent with law and the Constitution of this State." Second—"To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads, and public places by foot passengers, cars, vehicles, and locomotives, * * * but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building, on a lot opposite the same."

The above is the only authority given by the Legislature to the Board of Aldermen to establish hack stands in the City of New-York.

There is a clear distinction between the lawful use of streets, which the Aldermen have authority to regulate, and the creation of obstructions in the streets, which the Aldermen are not only unauthorized to permit, but are expressly directed to prevent.

Subdivision 4 of Section 50 expressly authorizes the Board of Aldermen "to prevent encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads, and public places, not including parks."

It is therefore entirely within the province of the board to establish hack stands at and around the parks and public squares of the city, because, first, they do not thereby interfere with private property or private rights; and, secondly, the Legislature, having the power to do so, has expressly conferred upon them that authority.

But the Legislature itself had not the power to authorize the use of the streets for private purposes, such as is attempted by this ordinance, without the consent of the owner of the property adjoining that part of the street designated for use as a hack stand.

The rights of an adjoining owner in the public street is clearly expressed by the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of Bloomfield Gas-Light Company vs. Calkins, 62 New-York, 388, as follows:

"Miller, J.: The appropriation of land for the use of a highway for a specific purpose, and the public thereby acquire a mere right of passage, with the powers and privileges which are incident to such right. The fee of the land still remains in the owner, and he does not become divested of the title because the public have a free and unrestrained right to the use of the same for the purposes of traveling, passing, and repassing, on foot or with animals and vehicles, with the privilege of doing all necessary acts to keep the same in repair. The owner's right is absolute to maintain ejectment or trespass, to use and enjoy the soil, reap any profits arising therefrom, and to use the highway for his individual purposes in any way consistent with the easement or servitude which its appropriation for a road warrants These principles are elementary, and have been the settled law of this State from its earliest organization."

Consistently with the doctrine here laid down by our highest court, the Legislature has never attempted or pretended to confer upon any municipal board the power to usurp this right of a citizen to the absolute ownership of the street, subject only to the public easement therein.

And whenever the Legislature has passed an act authorizing a Board of Aldermen to designate the use of the street for any other than a public use, it has invariably provided that the consent of the abutting owner must be first obtained.

The latest enactment on this subject is Chapter 697 of the Laws of 1894, which authorizes the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to grant permits authorizing the temporary occupation of a portion of the street during the night time and on Sundays and legal holidays by licensed trucks. The act carefully provides that no permit shall be granted under the provisions of this section until nor unless the owner or lessee of the building or lot opposite which it is proposed to authorize a truck or vehicle to stand shall have given his consent to such occupancy of said street, and any such consent may at any time be revoked by such owner or lessee, or his successor in interest whereupon the permit shall become void and ineffectual.

It is so seldom that a Board of Aldermen arrogates to itself such arbitrary and unwarranted powers as that attempted to be exercised in this ordinance that there are but few cases in which the courts have been called upon to enunciate anew the elementary doctrine which governs this case. There are, however, some few cases so directly in point as to leave no doubt as to the law.

In O'Reilly vs The Mayor, &c., 59 How, Pr. 277, the court said:

"The Common Council of the City of New-York has no power or right to authorize the placing of any obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building on a lot opposite the same.

"The Common Council by resolution declared that licensed vendors should be permitted to occupy Forty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue and within 325 feet of the avenue, Saturday night from 6 to 12.

"Held, that to permit the street to be occupied and obstructed in this manner is clearly unlawful. It not only prevented its use and enjoyment for the ordinary purposes for which it is maintained, but also deprived the owners and residents upon it of the complete and beneficial use and enjoyment of their own property, and as to them the obstruction was substantially a nuisance, and a party suffering special injury from it had a right to appeal to the courts for redress."

If it be contended that there is something so sacred about the rights of a public hackman as to place him above and beyond ordinary mortals, the Supreme Court of this State has utterly destroyed such illusion by its decision in the case of McCaffrey vs. Smith, 41 Hun, 117:

"In this action, brought by the plaintiff, a hotel keeper, against the defendants, liverymen, to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of the defendants' horses and carriages having been kept standing in front of the plaintiff's hotel, a judgment was entered in plaintiff's favor for the damages sustained, and also perpetually restraining the defendants from standing horses, carriages, and trucks in front of the premises of the plaintiff for the purpose of letting the same for hire.

"Upon the trial, the defendants offered in evidence a by-law of the Village of Saratoga Springs, providing for the granting of licenses to the proprietors of hacks, carriages, &c., and another by-law, declaring that portion of Broadway in the said village which adjoined the plaintiff's premises a stand for hacks, and another authorizing them to stand on the said street as therein prescribed.

"Held, that the court properly refused to receive the evidence, as neither the Legislature nor the village authorities had the power, as against the adjoining owners, to make use of the highway for any other purpose than to pass or repass without the consent of the owner of the fee."

The court said: "The Legislature had not the power, neither had the municipal authorities, as against the adjoining owner, to confer upon any person the right to make use of the highway for any other purpose than to pass and repass, without the consent of the owner of the fee."

These decisions are binding upon every citizen of this State, including public officials, and the latter have no alternative but to follow them, unless they are shown to have been overruled and a contrary doctrine established.

Even if the Board of Aldermen had the power to pass such an ordinance, the exercise of it in the present instance would be improvident and injudicious, because it is not done in the interest of the general public, but in the interest of private individuals.

There is no public demand for this ordinance. On the contrary, so far as the general public has been heard from, it is decidedly opposed to it.

Aside from the individual right of, or the profit to, the hotel proprietor to maintain a private cab service for his guests, such service is regarded by the public at large with especial favor, because it secures to the public, and more especially to the stranger guest, that protection and security which the average public hackman is not popularly regarded as affording.

The act of a public body, legislating in the public interests, should be justifiable on public grounds.

The right of the hotel proprietors of New-York City to maintain a private livery for the use of their guests and to use the streets in front of their hotels for that purpose is a question which does not necessarily arise in considering this amendment.

If the hotel men are, as alleged, making undue use of the streets, there is a legal remedy open to any citizen who feels himself aggrieved in that regard. That argument is, however, resorted to as a mere subterfuge, because there is none other to make us of.

If the hotel people are violating the law by using the streets in a manner which the hackmen maintain they have no legal right to, it will not remedy matters by authorizing the hackmen to do the same thing. Two wrongs won't make a right.

The hotel proprietors are ready at all times to meet the questions as to their right to use the street in front of their own property in a reasonable way for the purposes of their business. But that question should not be permitted to cloud the issue here.

Mayor Gilroy said that the authorities quoted by Mr. Fanning would have great weight with him, but he would defer his decision to give the counsel for the public hack owners an opportunity to file a brief in opposition. This brief must be submitted, however, to the Mayor before noon on Saturday.

Louis Johnson, on behalf of the Collegiate Marble Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, also appeared in opposition to the ordinance, and said that public hacks would thereby have the privilege of standing in front of the church which adjoins the Holland House, which would prove a great nuisance to the church.

FENDERS ARE NOT LIFE SAVERS

Fatalities Not Prevented by Their Use on Brooklyn Trolleys—Mayor Schieren Is Investigating.

The trolley system as operated in Brooklyn has added many victims to its mortality list during the last year, and, although the cars now use so-called fenders, they do not seem to preserve life.

The killing of young Frank Tolreika on Myrtle Avenue Tuesday was the latest of a long list of fatalities. President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in speaking about the accident yesterday, said:

"The accidents are not so frequent as they were two years ago. I think the fender we are using is the best that has yet been made. I do not think the motormen go too fast. In fact, they go too slow in many cases. The people should be very careful in crossing the tracks. In nine cases out of ten the people themselves are directly responsible for the accidents."

It is said that in the case of the boy who was killed Tuesday the fender, had it been of the proper kind, would have saved his life, but as it was, the supposed safeguard never touched him. Mayor Schieren said:

"I am always very sorry to hear about these cases. I am now investigating the fenders used in other cities, and in a short time will make an exhaustive report on the matter. The best way to stop this business would be to make an example of a motorman. I understand that the inventors are perfecting a system by which the speed of the cars may be automatically regulated so that they cannot go over eight or ten miles an hour. That would be an excellent thing. The subject is a very difficult one to handle, and I will investigate this latest accident."

COLUMBIAN SCANDAL CASES TO BE TRIED

District Attorney Ridgway Has Served Notice to the Counsel.

After ignoring about two years the indictments found against the city and county officials in connection with the Columbian celebration scandals, District Attorney Ridgway of Kings County has issued notices to counsel that he intends to bring the issues up for trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will open on the first Monday in January.

It is his intention to try each case separately. He says the story that he would ask for the dismissal of the indictments is false. He tried two cases—that of Alderman McKee and Clerk Pigott, in the Building Department—and failed to convict in both cases.

Policemen Drank Too Much Whisky.

Four Brooklyn policemen were suspended yesterday because they drank too much whisky on Christmas day. They were Patrolmen Patrick Doyle of the Eleventh Precinct, Frank Olsen of the Third Precinct, Andrew J. Parks of the Fourth Precinct, and Thomas Elwood of the Twenty-second Precinct. They will all appear before Commissioner Welles next Monday.

Christopher Gibbons, colored doorman of the Seventeenth precinct, was so intoxicated that he was arrested by Policeman Duggan of the same command. Gibbons tried to use a revolver when he was taken in custody.

The Woman Got the Worst of It.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 26.—Charles Carson found his wife last evening in the company of J. M. Tichnor, and, without a word, opened fire on the couple. Tinchor returned the fire, and fifteen shots were exchanged. Mrs. Carson was shot in the side, Carson in the shoulder, and Tinchor in the left breast and right leg. The woman's wound is the most dangerous.

TRINITY'S SHORT LEASES

The Church Virtually the Owner of Many Houses on Rented Land.

ITS POWER TO REPAIR OR RAZE THEM

Some Statements as to Ownership Made by the Corporation's Friends Not Borne Out by Official Records.

Since The New-York Times investigated and made public the character and condition of the tumble-down frame tenement at 83 Charlton Street, just east of Hudson Street, the representation has been made to the Tenement House Commission that this dilapidated shanty does not belong to the Trinity Church Corporation.

This statement is not borne out by the records in the Tax Office and the Register's office.

There were eight deaths in three years in this small tenement. Five of those who died were little children not over three years of age.

A reporter for The New-York Times visited the premises last Sunday and found a carousal in progress in one of the apartments. A woman, the mother of five children, some of them of tender age, was intoxicated in the presence of her children. There were several men and another woman in the room. A table was littered with empty bottles. The drunken woman and her husband were both equally free in the use of profanity, and the reporter was threatened with forcible ejection if he did not at once leave the premises.

As the statement made to the Tenement House Commission that 83 Charlton Street does not belong to the Trinity Church Corporation is one of a number of cases where a similar defense has been made for the corporation, a brief account of the facts in the case will throw light on all the others.

A reporter called yesterday at the office of Peter E. Finegan, the agent of 83 Charlton Street. His office is around the corner, in Hudson Street. Mr. Finegan was not in his office, but his clerk said:

"Mr. Finegan owns 83 Charlton Street. The original lease on the land expired some years ago, and he holds it now on short yearly leases. He bought the house itself, I think, last May. I do not know what he paid for it."

The basis of the contention that the Trinity Church Corporation does not own 83 Charlton Street lies in the fact that the land is now ostensibly under lease.

It is well to understand, in the first place, that with few, very few exceptions, the houses and tenements now owned by Trinity were not built by it, but fell into its possession at the expiration of the original long leases of the ground on which they stand.

This was the case with 83 Charlton Street. The row of frame shanties of which it is one were built many years ago by the person to whom the Trinity Church Corporation leased the land. The original lease expired several years ago, and the house then reverted to Trinity. The corporation has acquired hundreds of houses in this way. When the original lease of the land on which 83 Charlton Street stands terminated the corporation came into possession of the land. The owner of the building had the abstract right to remove his building, but, as this was an impracticable proceeding, and as he actually did not move it, the house became the property of Trinity. It could have repaired it, or torn it down, or sold it.

Or it could have taken the course which Col. S. V. R. Cruger told the Tenement House Commission the corporation often took out of charity for this class of tenants—it could have let the unfortunate owner cling a little longer to the domicile on ostensible short leases, revocable annually, or every two or three years. This is just what was done by the corporation with 83 Charlton Street. It let the owner stay in nominal possession on a short lease, which has been renewed from time to time.

Even, therefore, on the theory which was advanced before the Tenement House Commission in behalf of the corporation it could have repaired or razed the property, first, at the expiration of the original lease, or, second, at the expiration of any of the subsequent short leases.

But, as a matter of fact, the Trinity Church Corporation, in its actual dealings with the class of buildings of which 83 Charlton Street is an example, goes on a different principle. It assumes real ownership at any and all times after it lets out the place on short leases.

That this is true is shown in several ways.

In the first place, the Trinity Church Corporation pays the taxes on 83 Charlton Street, as appears from the cash book of the Department of Taxes.

Like most other large corporations, Trinity pays all its taxes early. It paid the taxes for all of its 357 houses on Oct. 31, 1893, the total taxes amounting to over $52,000.

When the bills were paid the lots were copied into the cash book. The record fills more than two pages of the ledger. In the midst of the long list was the house 83 Charlton Street. Its ward number was 1,850; it was assessed at $6,500, and the tax was $118.30.

Now, if 83 Charlton Street did not belong to Trinity, or if the corporation had not paid the taxes on it, the cash book would show that tax to have been paid separately. It was not, as a matter of fact; it was lumped in with the taxes on 75, 77, 79, and 81 Charlton Street, and the total tax was charged up as $591.50, thus showing that these five houses all belonged to the same owner. The book shows more. It shows that the tax for 75, 77, 79, 81, and 83, 94 and 96, 84 and 86, and 63, 65, and 67 Charlton Street, and 108, 110, 112, and 114 King Street, were all taxed to the same owner, and that the combined tax was paid on the same day—Oct. 31—in a lump sum, amounting to $2,109.50. The cash book shows even further—that all of the above-mentioned property was only a part of the entire holding of 357 houses on which Trinity paid on Oct. 31 a total tax of $52,634.21.

If it be said that Trinity might pay the tax on 83 Charlton Street and yet not claim to own the building, the answer is that the records of Trinity's leases in the Register's office show that in those cases where Trinity does not claim ownership, the original lease or some subsequent long lease is in force. While Trinity owns, in general, the land between Canal and West Houston and Washington and Varick Streets, it pays taxes on only 357 of the 1,000 and more houses thereon.

New-York City has only one invariable method of collecting taxes. It never splits the tax as between the house and the ground, levying the one against one person and the other against another. Therefore, in the case of Trinity's property, either the corporation or the lessee of its land must pay the taxes on both land and house. Where the lessee of the land pays the tax it is prima facie evidence that he still retains ownership in the building. Where Trinity pays the tax it is prima facie proof that the corporation claims at least to own both land and building.

If additional proof were needed as to the actual relation existing between the Trinity Church Corporation and the houses standing on land on which the long leases have expired, it is furnished by the records of leases and conveyances in the Register's office.

There is no record therein either of the so-called sale of 83 Charlton Street to Peter E. Finegan since 1891, or of the releasing of the house and land to him.

It is said in the Register's office that the short yearly renewals of the Trinity leases are rarely, if ever, recorded. By not recording the lease, Trinity keeps itself, it is said, in a better position with respect to taking possession of the houses at any time.

The Board of Health might naturally ask, Who does own 83 Charlton Street, if not Trinity? The sale to Mr. Finegan is not recorded. The release is not recorded. The original lease has lapsed, the house has, in the order of things, reverted to Trinity, and no other owner has appeared on record.

A search of the index to conveyances in the Register's office shows only about half a dozen recorded sales and leases in all by Trinity in the last three years.

MAY DIVIDE THE ARCHDIOCESE

CORRIGAN PUTS HIS ENEMIES IN A SECTION BY THEMSELVES.

Recent Transfers Lead Priests to Believe Division Must Come Soon—The Coming Visit to Rome.

The appointment of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, while pleasing to many of his lay friends, and to all his old parishioners of St. Stephen's, has caused much comment among the Catholic priests of the city. In it they foresee a preparation for a change that has been in progress for a long time.

Many priests have been trying for several years to have a division of the diocese made. Although the archdiocese of New-York is one of the largest in the country, the young priests have found advancement to a pastorate very slow. Many of them pass from fifteen to twenty years as assistants.

The archdiocese includes the City and County of New-York the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Sullivan, Ulster, Orange, Rockland, and Richmond, and the Bahama Islands. The population is the largest of any diocese in the United States. In the Catholic directories the population has been given for several years as 800,000. The late Dr. John Gilmary Shea, historian of the Catholic Church, estimated the Catholic population of New-York City at 900,000, and his figures were confirmed by Dr. Michael Walsh, who, in 1891, from statistics based on the number of burial permits issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, gave the Catholic population of the city as 925,000. The population of the archdiocese outside the city limits is estimated at 100,000 souls.

The next largest population is in the archdiocese of Boston, which has 575,000 souls; Chicago has 550,000; Philadelphia, 410,000, and Baltimore, 235,000. The Archbishop of New-York has under his control 212 churches with resident pastors. Of these 81 are in the city, besides about 40 chapels. Outside the city there are 179 parishes and missions. Attending churches in and out of the city there are 325 secular priests and 171 priests belonging to religious orders.

Besides the intimation from those in the confidence of high ecclesiastical authority that the division would come before many months, what has called new attention to the fact is the peculiarity of some of the recent changes in the diocese. The Rev. Richard L. Burtsell is at Rondout, Ulster County. The Rev. Daniel P. Ward, formerly of St. Brigid's, this city, an outspoken champion of Drs. McGlynn and Burtsell, was transferred from there to Wilbur, Ulster County. Dr. Daniel F. X. Burke, who refused to sign the circular of confidence in the Archbishop at the time of the McGlynn trouble, was recently sent from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in Ninetieth Street, this city, to Rosendale, Ulster County, and Dr. McGlynn is sent to Newburg, in the upper part of Orange County. Father Nilan, whose schools at Poughkeepsie are now under the system that the Achbishop opposed in Archbishop Ireland's diocese, is in that part of the diocese with several others who have opposed the Archbishop's policy. The Rev. James Curran, who was removed from St. Stephens's for sympathizing with Dr. McGlynn, is at Peekskill, in the upper part of Westchester County.

Thus the principal opponents of the Archbishop and their sympathizers have been so situated that when a division comes they will be found in the new diocese, the see of which will be either at Poughkeepsie, Rondout, or Newburg, the largest places in the territory to be separated from the archdiocese. This division will be one of the matters to be settled when the Archbishop goes to Rome.

Already Lawyer George Bliss is there, said to be attending to the preparation of the Archbishop's case. He has left the part of the city where visitors usually reside, and has taken a house near the Propaganda. Archbishop Corrigan will sail about the middle of next month with his former Secretary, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. Cardinal Gibbons will go to Rome about the same time to represent the progressive party of the Catholic Church in the United States, and the element of the Church in sympathy with Mgr. Satolli.

INDICTED FOR ELECTION FRAUDS

The Sheriff-elect of St. Louis Accused of Buying Election Judges.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The Grand Jury today made its final report, returning 173 indictments, 54 of which are for alleged election frauds. Henry Troll, Sheriff-elect, is indicted for alleged bribery in paying money to influence election judges. The other election indictments are mainly against the lower element, and much surprise and disappointment is expressed that the Grand Jury did not gather in its net higher and more important game.

The Grand Jury reports that the city institutions are unfit for human habitation. The city jail is especially unclean and a menace to the health of the city.

To Dedicate Its New Church.

The pastor and officers of the Scotch Presbyterian Church have issued cards of invitation to the opening of the new building, corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West. Mr. Jardine, the builder of the organ, will give a concert Thursday evening. There will also be two or three brief addresses.

The dedication will take place next Sunday evening. Dr. Wylie, the pastor, will conduct the services. The Rev. Dr. Muchmore will preach the sermon, and ex-President Cattell of Lafayette College will offer the prayer of dedication.

A public meeting, followed by an old-fashioned watch service, will be held Monday evening. An invitation is extended to the public to be present at these meetings.

Funeral of Canada's Late Premier.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 26.—The committee in charge of the arrangements in connection with the funeral of the late Premier has authorized the announcement that the funeral will take place at Halifax on Thursday, Jan. 3, from the Provincial Building to the Holy Cross Cemetery. The cruiser Blenheim is expected to arrive at Halifax early on New Year's Day. A special train will be run for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the funeral.

THE NICTHEROY'S CRUISE

Surgeon Tonner Tells of His Trip on the Brazilian War Ship.

DYNAMITE GUN'S MORAL EFFECT

How the Aquidaban Was Disabled—Moraes Gives Satisfaction—Brazil's Vast Resources and Fertile Soil.

"The Nictheroy was a splendid ship," said Dr. J. A. Tonner, late surgeon of the Brazilian cruiser, yesterday. "She had not, up to Dec. 1, needed any repairs, and had never been out of the water. She was always in fighting trim, and when I last saw her was ready for immediate service, and only needed bottom cleaning."

Dr. Tonner, who went to Brazil more than a year ago, returned in vigorous health, in fact, better than when he went away. Speaking of the climate of Rio de Janeiro, he said: "It is entirely healthy for those who shun beer and wine and the staple native tipple, aguadiente and kasash."

"Altogether," continued Dr. Tonner, "I had an agreeable time on the Nictheroy. She left New-York in November, 1893, and stopped at St. Thomas to coal and wait for the Andrada. That cruiser had to stop at Martinique to repair damage caused by an accident, and the Nictheroy went on to Cerrara and took on board 125 cadets of the military academy and proceeded to Pernambuco, and was transferred to the Brazilian Government, and the flag of Brazil was run up at the peak.

"The officers were engaged for the Brazilian service to March 15, 1894, three months, and the vessel next stopped at Bahia to await the arrival of the Andrada, the Gustavus San Paio, and three small torpedo boats, but she was urgently needed as a transport, and so went alone with 400 troops to the military school near Fort Santa Cruz, outside of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

"This done, the Nictheroy took the range of Fort Villegagnon by triangulation, it being planned to use the pneumatic dynamite gun of the Nictheroy on the fort, but President Peixoto was prompted by general apprehension that the explosion of the Nictheroy's projectiles would result in great destruction and loss of life in Rio, and the order was given not to fire.

"At that time the Aquidaban was lying inside the harbor, evidently afraid to venture within range of the pneumatic gun, and the Nictheroy started north. Then the Aquidabar sneaked past Fort Santa Cruz to join the Republica, which came up from Desterro. The officers of the Nictheroy thought and hoped that these rebel vessels would pursue and attack, but Mello and Da Gama were afraid of the pneumatic gun. This weapon had an immense moral effect.

"Back at Bahia the Nictheroy joined the Andrada and the rest of the blockade-breaking fleet, and in February the vessels lay outside the harbor of Rio. The summons to surrender within forty-eight hours had been issued. Twenty minutes before the expiration of this time a white flag was run up on Fort Villegagnon, and the rebellion was at an end at Rio.

"This occurred at sundown, and the Nictheroy and her sister vessels steamed into the harbor. It was a grand sight. The forts were firing salutes and troops were cheering, all was excitement, and buildings set on fire by the rebels were blazing or smoking. The American fleet lay out of range beyond the arsenal.

"Mello had slunk out of the harbor on the Aquidaban, and had gone to Santa Catharina and boarded the Republica. Da Gama lay wounded in the arsenal, whence, to the chagrin of the Brazilians, he was taken away on a Portuguese man-of-war.

"There was little if any enthusiasm among the people of Rio over the collapse of the rebel investment of the city. They were half-hearted at the time.

"The Nictheroy remained at Rio until April. My commission was renewed, and that of Lieut. Brinley, who was in charge of the pneumatic gun. When we started in quest of the Aquidaban she was reported to be at Desterro.

"We found her in the Bay of Santa Catharina, back of the two forts, and advanced in line of battle, the Andrada first, next the Nictheroy, engaging both forts with her battery, and behind us the five torpedo boats. It was a dark, rainy night, and the adventure was startling and thrilling, with the blackness of the surroundings intensified when the flashes of the guns on the forts and ours did not illuminate.

"Under cover of the Nictheroy and the Andrada the torpedo boats slipped up toward the Aquidaban and two torpedoes were launched. That from the Gustavus San Paio struck the Aquidaban at the bows.

"Her commander, Capt. Correa, afterward said that the explosion lifted the Aquidaban twelve feet. The stories sent to New-York of the attack and its results were confusing and incorrect.

"When day broke we found the Aquidaban afloat but down at the head. The torpedo had torn through her bows, ripped a hole twenty feet long, and opened up six watertight compartments. In aiding in an endeavor to pump out the forward part of the Aquidaban my assistant was drowned, and as the Aquidaban floated she was abandoned to the charge of loyal officers.

"The Nictheroy and the rest of the fleet started for Montevideo after sending troops ashore to make forty arrests of important fugitives from the Aquidaban and miscreants who had committed atrocities, and they were sent to Santa Cruz fort. Their fate is yet uncertain, but the general belief was that they were all executed.

"At Montevideo we were quarantined twelve days, and at Buenos Ayres we were given possession of the Republica and four other vessels which had been turned over by Mello to the Government of the Argentine Republic. The Republica was in excellent condition.

"From Montevideo the Nictheroy went to Desterro and found that the Aquidaban had been so far repaired and pumped out that she was fit to leave, and the Nictheroy took her in tow. After breaking two cables the Nictheroy stood by the Aquidaban, which was able to steam five miles an hour, and convoyed her to Rio. She was docked and patched up, and is now on her way to Toulon for thorough overhauling and repair.

"This was the last expedition of the Nictheroy up to the time I left Rio.

"On her I and an assistant and a steward who were detailed to aid me had to care for from 300 to 700 men. I was well treated by the Brazilian Government and was asked to stay in the service and accept a commission, but would have been compelled to become a subject of Brazil.

"I did not have many patients with serious ailments or hurts, and but one man, an old sailor, died. He had double pneumonia at St. Thomas. I had no case of yellow fever. One of our sailors caught the disease and died after he left the ship. I had a few cases of intermittent and typhoid fever, variola, tonsilitis, and diarrhea, and minor surgical cases. Brazil is a healthy country if one is careful and temperate.

"As to the Commisariat, he had an abundance of the very best supplies going out from New-York. What we are given by Brazil was plain food, but plenty of it.

"I saw and spoke to both President Peixoto and Moraes Peixoto came on board the Nichteroy the day after the surrender of Villegagnon. He was greatly pleased with the vessel and her appointments, and intensely interested in the pneumatic gun. He was very affable and could converse in French. A number of us were presented to him, and he was cordial and kind. He is said to be in very poor health just now, so much of an invalid in fact that he could not be at the inauguration of Moraes or at the reception of the Uruguayans, which was a grand pageant, lasting a week.

"At night there were fireworks and illuminations and a grand aquatic pyrotechnic exhibition the final night. I was amused on this occasion when a set piece was touched off. It had been prepared in honor of America for the Fourth of July, but was left over, so what did I see but a Goddess of Liberty, with the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Brazilian flag in the other. This was Nov. 16.

"I saw Moraes take the oath of office in the Senate Chamber. I was with the American Minister Plenipotentiary, Thomas L. Thompson. President Moraes spoke a little English. I was interested in seeing how, after paying little attention to the regulations of other countries, he grasped the hand of Mr. Thompson effusively and warmly, at the same time expressing his gratitude to the United States for the naval support given to Brazil in her time of need. He had a long chat with Mr. Thompson, the Vice-President, a very accomplished man, serving as interpreter.

"The general appearance of Moraes is that of a modest, earnest man. He impressed me most favorably by his bearing, and in a way reminded me of Abraham Lincoln. He has a reputation for honesty and ability, and the people appear to be well satisfied with him. The talk of the military restoring Peixoto to power is nonsense. All that is to be feared is the bad element in the army. If general gossip be founded on fact, Moraes will issue an amnesty to all the rebels except Mello and Da Gama.

"The Brazilians are very much interested in us, as I found by associating with them. I had six weeks of travel in the country around Rio and found it charming and fertile, but badly cultivated, some haciendas excepted. Blacks predominate. There are no redskins, as at Pernambuco.

"There are Brazilians and Portuguese, a small American colony, more English than Americans, and a large German colony. The English and Germans control trade. I was often asked: 'Why don't you Americans take that trade? We will give it to you.'

"We are taking most of their coffee, giving them but 20 per cent. of trade in exchange. Our commerce makes us pay three-quarters of what we get in gold instead of in shipping products. This in the face of the fact that potatoes are brought from Portugal and our canned goods stand at the head of all the others.

"In a talk with a friend of Peixoto I suggested that, the war being over, it would be well to divert the attention of the people from it and its results by having an international exposition. The gentleman, a Deputy from Bahia, thought well of the project and spoke of it to the Vice President, who was heartily in favor of it, and I expect to hear that steps have been taken to have an exposition at Rio.

"While I was at Rio an agent for the Atlanta Exposition, who was properly accredited, presented his credentials to the Government officials and talked of an exhibit from Brazil. I do not think he received much encouragement, because of the recent World's Fair and the magnificent exhibit Brazil sent to it. He went on to Argentina, and was, in my opinion, doubtful of the result of his mission.

"In my judgment, an exposition at Rio could not fail of success, and if the United States sent a proper exhibit the benefit to us should be great.

"The resources of Brazil are vast. Less than seven hours' ride from Rio are vast and beautiful first-growth forests of lignum vitae, mahogany, and other hard woods only waiting to be cut. I have a nice collection of samples of them. Just now we are shipping these woods directly to Brazil.

"The soil is fertile and well watered, there is no lack of water power, and cattle flourish about Rio if given a little salt once a day. Were I twenty years younger, I would live in Brazil.

"No, the Nictheroy never used its pneumatic gun in actual warfare. It was, however, fired three times to test it at Desterro just before the attack on the Aquidaban. You see, the Brazilian Government was loth to have the Aquidaban and other vessels destroyed. They cost much money, and their capture was aimed at.

"The test shots at Desterro were at the base of a rocky mountain, and they were, each of them, successful. The explosions were awful, and the concussion was violent on board the Nictheroy, because the shots struck the water at the base of the mountain."

"THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN."

Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy to be Produced at the Lyceum Saturday.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan" is the title of the new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, which Manager Daniel Frohman will produce for the first time in America at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday night. In this play Mr. Jones has taken up a serious subject and worked it out wholly on comedy lines. It is a comedy of character rather than incident, and the leading persons are related to each other by family ties. It develops the story of three couples, the principal one being a husband and wife who differ as to the duties and privileges of the conjugal relation, and it is shown that the husband is not wholly blameless for the wife's apparently culpable action.

The story is very simple and unpretentious, and pretends to no higher dramatic quality than a capacity to interest and amuse an audience. The play is in three acts, and will be interpreted at the Lyceum by Messrs. Kelsey, Le Moyne, Walcot, Williams, and Grattan, and Isabel Irving, Bessie Tyree, Mrs. Walcot, Walter S. Hale, and Miss Rhoda Cameron. The two last are new and permanent members of Mr. Frohman's stock company.

The Judge Fired at the Burglar.

WANTAGH, L. I., Dec. 26.—Justice James M. Seaman of this village was awakened at an early hour Christmas morning by the barking of his watchdog. He seized a gun and went down stairs to investigate.

Looking out of the front door, he saw a man fleeing down the road. He fired, and the man halted, but started again and limped away in the darkness.

The supposed burglar's actions and the discovery of blood marks on the road lead to the belief that the man was hit. A smooth, round hole was found through a rear window of the Judge's house.

Apparently Suicide, May Be Murder.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—D. C. Logan, one of Lexington's most prominent business men, was found in the back yard of his home, on Fourth Street, early this morning, with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver with two chambers empty lying by his side. The positions of the weapon and of the body were suggestive of suicide, but other facts point to murder. The physicians attending say there was undoubtedly a second party to the tragedy. Logan is still alive, but unconscious, with scarcely a chance for recovery.

SAXTON ON LEGISLATION

A Great Deal of Work Must Be Accomplished This Winter.

BALLOT LAW WILL PROBABLY PASS

The Lieutenant Governor-elect Thinks the Time of the Lexow Committee Should Be Extended.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Lieutenant Governor-elect Charles T. Saxton, on his way to Ellersie to consult with Governor-elect Morton on his first message to the Legislature, stopped over an hour this afternoon, and while here took the constitutional oath of office before Deputy Secretary of State Davidson.

The vote of John Raines, who is elected as Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, to succeed Mr. Saxton, will be canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers, which meets to-morrow, directly after the State officers hold a meeting as the Land Board. The majority of Mr. Raines is estimated at 10,000. The Land Board will consider the report on the application of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to use State lands along the Hudson in Essex County.

Mr. Saxton was met at the Delevan House just before taking the 4 o'clock train south, and freely talked over legislative matters. He believes that Senator O'Connor has sufficient pledges to insure his selection as President pro tem. of the Senate, which will give him the distinction of leader on the floor.

The coming Legislature, Mr. Saxton believes, will pass the ballot law of last session providing for the blanket ballot and the individual paster. The paster clause will be in accordance with the opinions of eminent lawyers and the public-spirited citizens who have been consulted on the subject. Some of the lawyers expressed the belief that a law without the individual paster clause would be unconstitutional.

The State Departments will also receive consideration. The change in methods of the last few years necessitates attention, and legislation affecting the offices to make their workings more practical is among the probabilities. Last Winter the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly investigated several departments, and among other things secured the passage of a bill abolishing the office of Shore Inspector. This act ran against a block in the Executive Chamber and was never seen more. Although the committee did not make a report within the specified time, Senator Saxton believes that Senator Mullin will be allowed at the coming session of the Senate to submit recommendations, which will not only advise the abolishing of the Shore Inspector and Prison Agent offices, but other useless offices as well, and the consolidating of State departments whose work is on similar lines.

Mr. Saxton did not know much about the Lexow committee's intentions, but believed that there was a general demand for the extension of the time of its sittings and an increase of its powers. He had seen by the newspapers that the committee intended to report about Jan. 15. He thought, however, that the committee should continue and ascertain whether municipal corruption does not extend beyond the Police to other departments.

The coming session, Mr. Saxton believes, will be one of the most important ever held. There are a number of questions of the greatest interest to come up. One will be the framing of the charter for the Greater New-York, and, possibly, the plans of the three grades of cities provided for under the new Constitution.

While speaking of the Constitution, Mr. Saxton expressed the belief that the clause prohibiting State officers riding on passes and that prohibiting pool selling would not be effective without new legislation. He had talked with many on these questions,

SOME ANXIOUS SENATORS

Their Terms Will Expire with the Life of This Congress.

WORKING VERY HARD FOR RE-ELECTION

The List Includes Gentlemen Representing States All the Way from New-Hampshire to California.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Many of the United States Senators whose terms will expire on March 3, 1895, are now at their homes working to secure the votes necessary to enable them to succeed themselves. Some of them find their tasks difficult. Senator Carey of Wyoming went home last week, and is bending his energies to overcome the opposition set up by his enemies. His chief opponent is ex-Senator Warren. The charge that he is not a silver man is being pressed against Mr. Carey, but just before his departure he expressed the opinion that it would not amount to as much as some of his opponents thought it would. Mr. Carey bases his hope of re-election chiefly on the cordial approval by the people of the arid regions of the Carey land law, which he succeeded in getting through the last session of Congress.

This law gives in trust to each of the arid States 1,000,000 acres of irrigable public land to be reclaimed by the respective States and sold to the actual settler. At first this law met with much opposition from persons interested in irrigation, but since its enactment its provisions have been found to be helpful to the general scheme of peopling the arid lands, and now the sentiment in Wyoming and other Western States seems to have turned entirely in its favor. By the provisions of the act a great body of land may be segregated from the public domain, and the State is empowered to make contracts for its reclamation and settlement. In its last issue The Irrigation Age, which at first antagonized the bill, but is now one of its most enthusiastic supporters, said:

This plan has many advantages, and one of the greatest and most lasting will be that the districts thus reclaimed will be naturally hydrographic districts, resulting in their reclamation at the least possible cost, and the work of administration may be carried on without conflict with any other district. Large capital will be required to reclaim such a tract before any of it is ready for settlement, but a price based upon the cost of reclaiming the land will be eagerly sought by actual settlers, thousands of whom will pay for their homes in labor on the canals.

Senator Perkins started for California as soon as the Senate adjourned, and will not return until he knows whether he is to be made his own successor. It is believed here that he will be returned.

Senator Shoup of Idaho is opposed by Representative Sweet of the same State, and a dispute has arisen between the two regarding the presence of the latter in the field. Mr. Shoup declares that Sweet agreed that he would not be a candidate on certain conditions that Shoup says now exist. The fight is likely to be a bitter one, with the outcome somewhat clouded.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado apparently has overcome all the difficulties which stood in his path a year ago. He received last week a letter signed by all the Republican members of the Legislature, praising him for his work in the Senate and assuring him of their support. Mr. Wolcott regards this as equivalent to an election.

Mr. Chandler, who confidently relies upon being re-elected from New-Hampshire, is believed to have votes enough in sight to enable him to defeat Representative Blair. Chandler is a picturesque figure in the Senate, and many persons would be sorry to see his place filled by the cranky "reformer" who aspires for it.

Senator Martin of Kansas has, of course, relinquished all hope of returning, and his friends say that he is not bothering himself in the least over the question of his successor. There are several candidates for the honor, who have already opened headquarters at Topeka preparatory to beginning missionary work on the members of the Legislature. Cyrus Leland, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee; "Farmer" A. W. Smith, who was defeated by Lewelling for Governor; J. Ralph Burton, Joseph W. Ady, Major Calvin Hood, and one or two others are striving for the seat. Mr. Ingalls, up to this time, has refused to be a candidate, but there is a sentiment among the Republicans in favor of his election, which his friends think will help him when the Legislature shall come to ballot for Martin's successor.

State Senator Charles F. Scott recently sent out a circular letter to his constituents asking for an expression of preference for United States Senator, declaring that he would be guided by the wish of the majority, and he was much surprised to find that at least two-thirds of the voters whom he addressed favored Ingalls. The editor of The Topeka Mail also made a canvass which indicated Ingalls as the favorite. These revelations have given rise to the belief that the many candidates will find a strong Ingalls sentiment prevailing among the recently elected members of the House of Representatives. Should Ingalls return to the Senate the lot of Mr. Peffer would be made doubly unhappy, for no one conversant with the situation in Kansas doubts for a moment that Ingalls would do his best to discredit the long-whiskered apostle of Populism.

Senator Patton of Michigan is pulling every wire in sight for re-election, but Representative Burrows believes that he has the inside track. Patton is a hustler, however, and his friends are not yet ready to give up.

There are several candidates for Senator from Nebraska. It is believed that Thurston will secure the election.

Mr. Cullom of Illinois has met with a good deal of opposition in his struggle for re-election, but his supporters now think that he has passed the danger point.

Mr. Higgins of Delaware said a few days ago that he had no doubt that he would win against Mr. Addicks, the Gas Trust candidate. It is understood, however, that Mr. Addicks would be willing to pay a liberal initiation fee to enter the "millionaires' club."

Mr. Washburn of Minnesota in the last fortnight has encountered strong opposition. Solomon E. Comstock is a candidate for his place, and he appears to have considerable vigor. One objection urged against Washburn is that he lives in Minneapolis. His colleague, Mr. Davis, resides in St. Paul. Some of the Minnesota Republicans think that the "twin cities" should not be permitted to control both seats in the Senate, and that now is the time to elect a man from the rural districts to the seat which Mr. Washburn has occupied since 1889. Mr. Washburn's efforts now are directed to correcting, if possible, this dangerous tendency.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee discovered some time ago a cloud hanging over his political future in a movement to send a younger man to Washington to represent Tennessee in the Senate. Since the ominous sign first attracted his attention his lieutenants have been hard at work, and he declares that he will again be presented with credentials to the body of which he has been a member for the last fourteen years.

Quite a number of the Senators whose terms will expire next March either have been re-elected or are certain of being returned, and these, for the most part, now are enjoying the holiday season in Washington.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Some Indication May Be Found in the Organization of the Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26.—The State Legislature will convene in this city a week from to-day, and it generally is understood that in the organization of the two Houses it will be possible to get an indication of the result in the contest for the United States Senatorship.

There are eighteen Republicans and three Democrats elected members of the State Senate, while in three districts there was no choice by the people, and the vacancies will be filled, after organization, by the election of the Republican candidates in joint convention of the two branches. Marcellus Gould of Manchester and Col. F. W. Rollins of this city are the prominent candidates for the Presidency of the Senate, with the probabilities in favor of the election of Col. Rollins, who is a son of United States Senator Edward H. Rollins and naturally an opponent of Senator Chandler, though an impression generally prevails to the effect that he made an agreement not to antagonize the latter in consideration of the withdrawal of opposition to his own election to the State Senate on the part of Chandler's friends in this Senatorial district.

There has been a lively contest over the Speakership of the House of Representatives in progress for some weeks, between Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and James O. Lyford of this city, Chairman of the State Board of Bank Commissioners, each of whom claims a lead at the present time, although the general impression is that Jewett will succeed. Col. Jewett has served two terms as Clerk of the House, and two as Assistant Clerk, and is best known as the man who determined the political complexion of the House four years ago by his arbitrary action in the make-up of the membership roll. He is known to be the choice of most of the men who are "close" to Senator Chandler, and is therefore generally looked upon as the Chandler candidate.

But the fact remains that ex-Postmaster and Mayor-elect Henry Robinson of this city, who has been for years an active manager of Chandler's literary bureau and is now his principal newspaper eulogizer, is a zealous champion of Lyford's cause. Mr. Lyford is a man of considerable ability, who left the Democratic Party some years ago to get "recognition," and he has had it extensively. He is a ready debater, and was conspicuous in the last House. While he desires the Speakership, he is no less intent upon the passage of an act by the incoming Legislature reducing the State tax on savings bank deposits from the present rate of 1 per cent., and if he secures such reduction to any substantial extent, there is no doubt that he will be well provided for in some way by the bank men, who have put him forward as the champion of their movement, even if he fail of the Speakership. For some years Lyford has been regarded as hostile to Chandler, and by the public generally is so regarded to-day, but he, as well as the Senator himself, knows how to look out for "number one," and it is by no means absolutely certain that he will be found opposing his re-election.

As for the settlement of the Senatorial contest, which will engross the attention of the Legislature and the public until it is disposed of, there is nothing to indicate the result with certainty, although a majority of the people of both parties anticipate Chandler's re-election. His nomination in the Republican caucus is not expected by any such overwhelming majority as his managers and newspaper organs have been claiming. Congressman Blair is making an active personal canvass, and will present considerable strength, but if his supporters go into caucus, they are likely to find themselves outnumbered by the Chandler men, and if they refuse to go into caucus, and depend upon the Democratic members to help them out as against Chandler, they will be no better off, as there is nothing in Blair's record or conduct to commend him to Democrats as preferable even to Chandler.

There are some Democrats who would favor giving the vote of their party in the Legislature to Gen. Burns or some other Republican not heretofore prominent in politics, but there is little prospect of sufficient Republican support for any such man to make the project feasible even were all the Democrats united in its favor, as the latter number only a bare 100 out of 388 Senators and Representatives elected.

There is a conspicuous absence of experienced men on both sides in the incoming Legislature. Not a solitary man among the old-time leaders is to be found in the membership, and comparatively few young men of established reputation have been returned.

A CONGRESS OF PHILOLOGISTS.

A Meeting of Many Related Associations to Begin in Philadelphia To-day

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—An interesting congress will begin its sessions here to-morrow at the University of Pennsylvania. The bodies participating are the American Oriental Society, the American Philological Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Dialect Society, the Spelling Reform Association, and the Archaeological Institute of America.

Joint and special sessions will be held, the exercises continuing from Dec. 27 to 29, inclusive. There will be one or two dinners and receptions, and several of the local clubs have thrown open their doors to the visitors. The local Committee of Arrangements consists of Talcott Williams, Chairman; Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, Secretary, and E. T. Bartlett, L. W. Batten, M. W. Easton, E. W. Hopkins, W. H. Klapp, W. A. Lamberton, E. H. Magill, H. A. Rennert, A. W. Roberts, A. H. Smyth, and J. H. Wright.

Funds in Chancery.

The exact amount of the unclaimed funds in England belonging to suitors or their representatives, undealt with for fifteen years or upward, is £2,327,823. Prior to 1869, such money was invested in Government securities, but in 1870 the funds were used toward the reduction of the national debt, the Consolidated Fund being thenceforward liable in respect of all successful claims to such funds. On the 28th of February, 1893, the total funds in the Supreme Court of Judicature were £65,481,866, but the proportion unclaimed is not stated. It is a remarkable fact that part of the surplus interest of these funds—representing over £1,000,000—was applied toward the erection of the Royal Courts of Justice. Moreover, in 1881, Mr. Gladstone's Government borrowed no less than £40,000,000 of the suitors' funds for national debt purposes.

It is proposed to build a new Law Library in Dublin, at a cost of some £15,000, out of the unclaimed suitors' funds. Many years ago a similar appropriation of nearly £250,000 was made toward building the Courts of Law in Dublin. The Consolidated Fund is liable to make good this deficit.—Chambers's Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Laconia, N. H., Dec. 26.—The will of Napoleon Bonaparte Gale was probated this afternoon, and among the legacies is a bequest of $100,000 to this city for hospital, library, and park purposes.

Astoria, Oregon, Dec. 26.—The ship Glenlui, which it was feared had gone down in the recent coast gales, arrived here last night, twenty-one days from San Francisco, after a hard trip.

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 26.—A warrant has been issued in Arkansas for the arrest of Charles J. Searcey, the train robber now confined here. He will be detained for trial here.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

President Straus Makes a Favorable Report and Is Re-elected to Serve Another Year's Term.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The third annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society convened at 11 o'clock this morning in the Arlington Hotel. Oscar S. Straus called the meeting to order and presided. Because of the holiday season, the attendance was not so large as had been anticipated, but a number of members are still expected to arrive. The meeting will occupy two days. Among those in attendance were President Oscar S. Straus of New-York; Prof. Richard Gottheil of New-York, Barnett Phillips of New-York, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington; Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. G. G. Gottheil of New-York; A. G. Wolf, Washington; Henry L. Morris, Philadelphia, and Mendez Cohen, Baltimore. The Society has a total of 183 regular members.

President Straus said the society was doing well, its work progressing satisfactorily and the membership steadily increasing. Secretary Adler made his annual report, showing that the work accomplished during the year was largely in excess of the previous year. Those elected corresponding and honorary members have signified their acceptance. A number of valuable gifts, consisting of books, papers, and manuscripts, have been received during the year.

A committee, consisting of Barnet Phillips and the Rev. Dr. Gottheil of New York and Henry S. Morias of Philadelphia, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and instructed to report at the afternoon session.

A general discussion was had on matters of interest to the society. Dr. Gottheil suggested that some plan be devised in which the work and researches of the society could be made more generally available to the reading public, and not confined, as at present, to historians and literary men. He desired that the usefulness of the society should be increased.

The President delivered his annual address, and a number of papers were read. A meeting of the Executive Council immediately followed for the election of members and the transaction of routine business.

On the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the following officers were elected for next year:

President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—Dr. Charles Gross, Simon W. Rosendale, and Paul Leicester Ford; Corresponding Secretary—Cyrus Adler; Recording Secretary—Herbert Friedenwald; Treasurer—Richard Gottheil; Council—Mendez Cohen, Mayer Sulzberger, Dr. B. Feldenthal, Prof. M. Jastrow, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon Wolf, J. H. Hollander, and Max J. Kahler.

In his annual address President Straus said:

The persecution of the Jews in Spain and Portugal, and their dispersion to the four corners of the earth, which presents such a dark picture, had a bright side in its consequences, in that it fostered international commerce, for these refugees in the several countries wherein they settled soon established mercantile correspondence with one another, thereby building up a profitable trade between such countries. Thus, in a measure, is due the trade between the Italian republics and the Levant, and between Holland, England, and New-England with Surinam, Barbados, Jamaica, and Brazil.

Our confrères of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society are searching the records of England with excellent results, and I would recommend co-operation wherever possible, as this can only prove of mutual help and advantage.

I have every belief that a careful investigation will reveal a much larger immigration to America and the contiguous islands than history has taken note of. The closing chapters of the history of the Jews in Spain and Portugal are the opening chapters of their history on this continent, and are closely connected with the early settlements in North America. It is for that reason that I have deemed it proper on this occasion to confine my observations to what appears to me to be the most important phase of the work we have before us, and because this line of inquiry will throw much light upon the early commerce of this country, which brought prosperity to the New-England colonies and stimulated immigration to our shores.

The Sicilians.

Faces, manners, and customs are there, African or Oriental oftener than Italian. Wholly Saracenic types meet the eye in town and country. The bare-legged, linen-clad water carrier looks like an Egyptian fellah. In Taormina there are frankly woolly heads, and many a swarthy, thick-lipped visage proclaims its kinship with the Ethiop. The Italian teacher brings a duenna with her. No women go about their business in the capital on foot. A Tuscan officer brought introductions to the best Sicilian families, but when, with infinite difficulty, he had penetrated the family circle, he found no sociability, no healthy relaxation. The ladies were much more embarrassed than their visitor, and he bored them as much as they distressed him. "Not an idea in common with civilized humanity!" he averred, and he took refuge in the cosmopolitan society of the hotels.

A North Italian, in Palermo on business, made the acquaintance of a Sicilian officer, and found him sufficiently polite. Meeting the officer soon after, accompanied by his wife, the Northern took off his hat to the lady, for which offense the man of war called out the sober citizen. A mutual friend had much trouble to prevent the duel, but at length he succeeded in convincing the challenger that the "foreigner" merely followed the customs of his country in bowing, and was naively ignorant of Sicilian etiquette.

In my hotel was a fat and "homely" Countess, whose husband was in prison for having stabbed a man because he looked at the neither young nor beautiful lady as she walked with all the world—one of a religious procession.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow, cooler, northeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, snow, cooler, high northeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, snow, cooler, north winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, rain or snow, cooler, high northeast winds, shifting to northwest. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain or snow, cooler, northeast winds, high on the coast, shifting to northwest. VIRGINIA, rain or snow, colder, decidedly colder in eastern portion, northeast winds, high on the coast, shifting to northwest. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, snow in eastern, fair in western portions in the early morning, fair Thursday, cooler, high northwest winds. ILLINOIS, snow, colder, north winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, clearing Thursday, cooler, variable winds, becoming northwest. GEORGIA, rain in the early morning, fair Thursday, high northwest winds, decidedly colder, cold wave at Augusta. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain in northern portion in the early morning, fair Thursday, decidedly colder, northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, cooler, northwest winds, diminishing in force. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in southern portions, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, north winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in western portion, north winds, becoming south. ARKANSAS, fair, slight changes in temperature, north winds. WEST VIRGINIA, snow, cooler, north winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow, cooler, northeast winds, becoming northwest. OHIO and INDIANA, snow, cooler, north winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local snow, decidedly colder, north winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snow, colder, north winds. WISCONSIN, local snow in eastern, fair in western portion, decidedly colder, high north winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southern and eastern portions, north winds. IOWA, local snow in the early morning, fair Thursday, colder, north winds. MISSOURI, fair, colder, north winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portions, north winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair, continued cold weather, north winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, cooler in eastern portion, north winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds.

WEDDING OF MISS JUDITH R. LOTT

Married to John T. Boddie in the Church of All Angels.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of All Angels, at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, was the scene of a pretty wedding yesterday at 4:30 o'clock, when Miss Judith Reynolds Lott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Uriah Lott, was married to John T. Boddie of Chicago. The Rev. De Lancey Townsend, assistant rector of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a becoming gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace. The tulle bridal veil was fastened to the coiffure with diamond ornaments. Miss May Copeley of Watertown, N. Y., who acted as maid of honor, wore a gown of yellow satin and chiffon, and the bridesmaids appeared in chiffon and white satin. Those who acted as bridesmaids were Miss Edith Sewall of Watertown and Miss Rosina New, daughter of the ex-Consul General to London, John C. New of Indianapolis. The ushers were the late Mayor Harrison's son, Preston Harrison of Chicago; G. W. Browning, and George McGill. The bridegroom's brother, Malcolm Boddie of Chicago, acted as best man. The bride's sister, Miss Mary Lott, acted as flower girl, wearing a pretty frock of white mousseline de soie.

A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents, 29 West Eighty-first Street. Sherry served. The newly-married couple will make their home in Chicago.

Among the invited guests were Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mott, Miss Mott, and Miss Florence Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welsh Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Platt Howard, the Rev. and Mrs. Starin Gaylord White, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Booth, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Pentecost, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Whitely and Miss Whitely, Forbes Hennessy, Miss Emma Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Gillette, the Messrs. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Little, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. Styles Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. George Carr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Frank E. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Cross, F. Clayton Robinson, Miss Sophie M. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. William Brook of Boston, Mrs. Hamilton Steele of St. Louis, Baron Uchtritz, and D. B. Robinson of Chicago.

About 500 invitations were also sent to friends of the bride and bridegroom in St. Louis, Chicago, Hot Springs, Ark., and Toledo, Ohio, and to many places in Kentucky, the former home of Mr. Boddie.

Hardwick—Ambrose.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 26.—In the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, to-night, Miss Charlotte Ambrose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Ambrose, and Charles Cheever Hardwick were married by the Rev. James T. Dickinson, pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. John Y. Dobbins, pastor of the Calvary Church. It was a green-and-white wedding, the handsome decorations consisting of palms and lilies in great profusion. The church was crowded to the doors, some 2,000 guests having been invited. The bride appeared in a white satin gown, trimmed with old point lace. She wore a full tulle veil and long court train. In her hair sparkled a diamond sunburst, the gift of the groom, and her bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white and green orchids. The maid of honor was Miss Edna Ambrose, sister of the bride. She wore green silk, covered with white crinkled chiffon, and carried white carnations. Miss Smith of St. Louis, cousin of the bride; Miss Florence Hills of New-York, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Grace Hubbell of New-York, Miss Elizabeth Loutrell, Miss Helen Green, and Miss Daisy Graves, were the bridesmaids, and wore white crinkled chiffon over white silk belted with green girdles. They held bunches of white carnations. Winthrop Burdick was the best man, and the ushers were William Hills of New-York, a cousin of the bridegroom; Austin Colgate, Harry H. T. Eagles, Wilbur Spencer, Edward Graves, and Samuel Burdick. A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony. The broad veranda in front of the house was inclosed, and lined with green-and-white cheesecloth as a promenade. The house decorations were of palms and lilies, prettily arranged. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Hardwick will live in their new home in Webster Place, East Orange.

Eastwick—Stauffer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The leading social event of the Christmas times was the marriage of George S. Eastwick, manager of the firm of Havemeyer & Eastwick, and Miss Celeste Stauffer, daughter of I. H. Stauffer, a prominent hardware merchant of this city, Miss Stauffer, according to rumor, was engaged to be married to Samuel J. Tilden at the time of his death, and was left $100,000 in his will.

The marriage took place this afternoon in the Jesuit church on Baronne Street. The church was richly decorated. Father Gaffney, a leading Jesuit priest, and chaplain of the Newsboys' Home, officiated. The ushers were Henry Charnock, James Richardson, William Stauffer, Edward Eastwick, Thomas Sloo, Horatio Sprague, and John Preston. B. A. Oxnard, the sugar planter, and last year's King of the Carnival, was the best man. The bridesmaids were the four little nieces of the bride. The church was crowded with society people.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, in University Place. Mr. and Mrs. Eastwick left for Chicago this evening to spend the honeymoon. The affair was comparatively a quiet one, owing to the fact that the bride's mother died less than a year ago. The gifts were many and magnificent, as the groom is a wealthy and popular club man, both in New-York and New-Orleans, and the Stauffers are leaders in society and charity.

Chandler—Walsh.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 26.—A pretty Christmas home wedding took place to-night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Little Walsh, in Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, when their daughter, Miss Jean Hill Walsh, and Henry Dexter Chandler of Hackensack, N. J., were married by the Rev. J. M. Nardeillo, of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Palms, laurel, mistletoe, and evergreens were the decorations, and some 200 guests were present.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with full train and veil, and trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a white leather Prayer Book. The maid of honor, Miss Mary Tremenhere Walsh, sister of the bride, wore light green silk under white chiffon, and carried maidenhair fern. Miss Florine Judick of Baltimore, and Miss Rosa Thompson were the bridesmaids, and wore pink silk and chiffon, their bouquets being of pink roses. Miss Sallie Walsh, sister of the bride, and Miss Lulu Weed Davis were the little flower girls. The best man was L. Howell Lamott of Westminster, Md., and the ushers were Benjamin Carll, Vincent Ryan, Herbert Walsh, brother of the bride, and Harry Weed. A reception followed the ceremony. Upon their return from an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will reside here.

The New-York Weekly Times.

From The Plattsburg Republican, Dec. 22.

The weekly edition of The New-York Times is one of the very best papers of its class. Its market reports alone are worth its price.

IN MISS JEANNETTE PAYSON'S HONOR

A Bal Poudre at Her Parents' Residence in Washington Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Among the society incidents of interest in this city to-night was a bal poudré, given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson in honor of their daughter, Miss Jeannette Payson. The house was attractively decorated with a variety of Christmas greens and flowers. About 100 invitations were sent out, and a supper was served soon after midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Payson have spent most of the time abroad in the last few years, where their daughters have been educated.

Among the guests invited were Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Count Conrad de Buisseret, Alesandro Pardilla, M. von Flotov, Woodburp Blair, Robert Brooke, John Story, M. Friederici, John Story, Robert Wallach, Mr. Phelps, John Ford, Mr. Tavel, Miss Wallach, Miss Hay, Miss Belknap, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Draper, Miss Bainbridge-Hoff, Miss Boardman, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Nancy Leiter, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Kate Brice, the Misses Hoy, Miss Davis, Miss Rogers, Miss Hopkins, Miss Story, Miss Jackson, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Sheridan, Miss Hazard, Miss Eleanora Willing, Messrs. Brice, Sanford Beatty, J. Leiter, Morton Otis, Mr. Hale, Frank Andrews, Walter Andrews, Mr. Bainbridge-Hoff, F. Murray Forbes, Jessop Blair, George Howard, Charles McCawley, Montgomery Blair, Walter Berry, Horace Wylie, Mr. Sherrill, Woodbury Lowery, Horace Westcott, George Hellen, Lee Phillips, Dr. Bispham, George Broome, Reynolds Hitt, Capt. Heese, Victor Eastman, Marquis Imperiali, Count Reventlow, the Danish Minister; Marquis de Chambrun, and Count Louis Szechenyi.

Oglesby's Memorable Reception.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Ex-Gov. and United States Senator 'Dick' Oglesby of Illinois will never forget the reception he had at Lincoln, Ill.," said C. R. Hastings recently. "He was booked to speak on a certain day, and the citizens prepared to give him a rousing ovation as the favorite candidate for Governor. The train changed time upon that day and came in two hours ahead of expectation. The Gubernatorial candidate alighted at the station, a mile from town, and found nothing but a baggage wagon to ride in. He was too portly to walk so far, and took a seat with the driver. In some way the master of ceremonies heard that the honored guest of the day had arrived, and succeeded in finding one member of the band, a flute player. With this escort he confronted the Governor and marched solemnly ahead of him into town, to the tune of 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes.'"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:28|Sun sets...4:40|Moon sets..... --

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:28	8:08	1:15	2:02
Governors Island	7:58	8:31	1:55	2:38
Hell Gate	9:51	10:24	3:23	4:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Peruvian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	.....	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Dania, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Etona, La Plata Countries	3:00 P. M.	.....
Hevelius, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 27.—Hispania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 15; Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 22; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15; Wittekind, Bremen, Dec. 15.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—Ben Lomond, Gibraltar, Dec. 14; Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 22; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Massasoit, Swansea, Dec. 15; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 22.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.—America, London, Dec. 15; Fort William, Puerto Rico, Dec. 20; Martello, Hull, Dec. 16.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa, &c., Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Dec. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Joseph L. Colby, (whaleback, of Buffalo,) Laverge, Tampico, Dec. 16, with mdse. to W. Johnson & Co., (Limited.) Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 25th.

SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Shanklin, Glasgow, Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Harrisburg, Anderson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

SS Lancaster, Robinson, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

SS Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Saratoga, Boyce, Tampico, Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M.

Ship Brenda, (of Greenock,) Tulloch, Dunkirk 38 ds, with linseed to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., fresh gale, snowing, and very thick.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Kansas City, for Savannah; City of Washington, for Havana and Tampico; Patria, for Hamburg; Britannic, for Liverpool; Friesland, for Antwerp.

Miscellaneous.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, from New-York Dec. 2, which arr. at Copenhagen Dec. 20, reports having encountered severe weather in the Atlantic, during which her lifeboats were smashed.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Wiltshire, from New-York Dec. 15 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Dec. 2, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Norfolk, (Br.,) Capt. Woolston, from Barcelona and Messina for New-York and Savannah, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Alcides, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, sld. from Swansea for New-York Dec. 23.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, sld. from Swansea for New-York Dec. 23.

SS Sutherland (Br.) sld. from Bremen for New-York Dec. 24.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, (from Rotterdam,) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Dryfesdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gartner, from New-York Dec. 2 for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers Dec. 20.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. von Goessel, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 11 A. M.

SS Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Linnell, from New-York Dec. 12 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New-York Dec. 13 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New-York Dec. 15 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, sld. from Rio Jaeiro for New-York Dec. 21.

FLIES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 247 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Private family; good city references. R., Box 461, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as cook in apartment house; best city reference from last place. 319 East 32d St., three flights, front.

COOK.—First-class; private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. 223 West 35th St.; ring three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 231 East 20th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook; disengaged through no fault of her own; satisfactory references. Address all the week, C. M., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and baker; coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By good family cook; understands her business thoroughly; private family; city or country; good reference. M. H., 127 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland woman in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, desserts; first-class baker; city reference. R., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in first-class private family; no washing; city or country; city reference. 127 West 17th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; best city reference. C. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet's; first-class cutter, fitter; good seamstress; highest references; engagement by month; in private family; willing to travel. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day, or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By day, or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper; English Protestant; in good family; take entire charge; marketing; first-class cook. Connor, 330 West 17th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, as general housework or to take care of children; well recommended. Advertiser, 533 West 29th

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Markets with a Generally Light Business.

TRADING CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Lower —Cotton Steadier—Coffee Dull.

The speculative element appears to have taken a continuous holiday, as the trading on the different Exchanges was very light, partly owing to the closing of the foreign markets for an additional day. The only influences at work were the better news from the Western markets and the covering by local shorts. Wheat made a slight gain, while provisions were lower through local realizing. Cotton gained a trifle and coffee was very dull.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60 @	60¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52 @	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33½@	34
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn., X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.25 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.00 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	.. @	9.90
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and without special features, with the trading confined to the narrow limits of ⅝c, and entirely on local account. The foreign markets were all closed, and the only news was from the West, where prices showed a tendency to advance. The visible supply was less than expected, and the close firm at ¼c advance, with some local covering. Spot was fairly active on export account, with prices ¼c higher, and the close steady. Sales, 77,000 bushels, including to shippers, 56,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 71½c over May, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅜c under May, free on board, in store; the trade bought 5,000 bushels ungraded red at December price, in elevator.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅛@⅝c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68⅛c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64¼c....Clearances hence, 46,646 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 154,208 bushels....Receipts, 7,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 121,110 bushels; in the interior, 695,977 bushels. Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 351,724 bushels, or to 12,242,735 bushels, against 12,624,873 bushels; contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,881,900 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 898,000 bushels, or to 89,071,000 bushels, against 80,026,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, and closed firm at ¼@⅜c advance, following the West, with some local covering. Spot was in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales: 35 500 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) for export, at 51¾@51⅝c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer, mixed, at 49c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 50c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 53¾c, delivered; 1,500 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 54c, elevator; 2,000 bushels old yellow at 53½c, on track, and 14,000 bushels ungraded, mixed, at 49c....Receipts, 44,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 252,256 bushels; in the interior, 785,557 bushels....Clearances hence, 115,065 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 177,099 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 441,020 bushels, or to 1,582,350 bushels, (210,066 bushels No. 2 corn and 506,924 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,068,000 bushels, or to 8,838,000 bushels, against 7,239,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@⅜c, with the West on local covering, with a fair trade and a firm close. Spot were more active on jobbing account, at ⅛@½c advance....Sales, 160,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38½c for 45,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@35c for 25,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 38@41c for 65,000 bushels....Receipts, 90,000 bushels; exports, 4,715 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 51,745 bushels, or to 1,689,959 bushels, (133,736 bushels No. 2 white and 825,022 bushels No. 2).....The visible supply shows a decrease of 120,000 bushels, or 9,000,000 bushels, against 3,811,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	60¼
January	....	....@....	60⅝
February	....	....@....	61¼
March	....	....@....	62¼
May	685,000	62¼@62⅝	62⅝
June	5,000	....@....	62¾
July	....	....@....	63
Total	690,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	5,000	52 @....	52
January	30,000	51 @51⅜	51⅜
February	10,000	51⅛@51⅜	52⅛
May	320,000	51⅞@52⅜	52⅜
Total	365,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	34
January	50,000	33⅝@34¼	34¼
February	30,000	34⅞@35⅛	35⅛
May	100,000	35⅜@35¾	35¾
No. 2 white—			
December	....	....@....	38
January	90,000	38¼@38⅝	38⅝
February	90,000	38⅝@	38⅞
Total	360,000		

FLOUR—The business was confined to local jobbers, with receivers offering freely, and prices showing no change of consequence. Sales of only 9,600 bbls, including about 3,000 bbls City Mills—The contract for supplying the Charities Commission with 22,250 bbls flour was awarded to Messrs. Austin, Nichols & Co., at $2.98 for Spring and $3.01 for Winter grades....Arrivals, 20,576 bbls and 16,059 sacks; exports, 10,818 bbls and 58,191 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 80,239 bbls and sacks.

	WINTER. Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	2.45@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.70
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

	SPRING. Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
Clears	2.30@2.55	2.50@2.70
Straights	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and firm. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.85, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 59c for Japanese grain; silver, 53@55c; Canadian, nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Slow demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white meal, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.30; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.40@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Quiet, but steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 82½@90c; middlings, 90@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oatmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The market for clover is slow, and without change of moment. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Receipts here for three days, 6,285 bbls, of which 2,240 bbls were to refiners direct, with 1,264 bbls for export, while of the remainder a good portion had been sold to arrive. There was more of a trading in prime yellow here, and at a steady price, or 29c, but the tendency to increasing strength was modified by the decline in lard. This break in the hog product was the outcome of liquidating its January option, as other features were favorable, in moderate receipts of hogs and their higher prices. There is no urging of supplies of oil, while they have more attention from exporters, with several moderate sales for shipment and further demand at 29c for suitable lots of prime yellow. The lard refiners had prime yellow, or a grade that would pass on a contract offered them at 29c, but they were not ready buyers. Strictly prime yellow sold at 29½c and 30c; crude, in barrels, was at 24½c bid and 25c asked, and wanted, but is scarce and offered in a reserved way; white is slow at the moment at 32@33c; crude, in bulk, at the mills is firm at 21c in Texas, 21½c and even 22c at some other points, the latter in the Mississippi Valley, at which latter price the last sale was made, and, as noted in our report a couple of days since. Sales are 1,100 bbls prime yellow, chiefly for export, at 29c; 100 bbls strictly prime do at 29½c; 100 bbls do at 30c; 120 bbls prime crude at 24½c, and 250 bbls do, in lots, part rumored at 25c. LINSEED OIL is steady in price on fair demands; city quoted at 56c, and State at 54@55c. LARD OIL is quiet and steady, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. COCOANUT is dull. Ceylon at 5¼@5¼c, and Cochin at 6c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Oil opened at 95; highest, 95¼; lowest and closed, 95.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The West broke 25@27c on pork, 10 to 12½ points on lard, 10 to 12½ points on ribs, but closed steady at the inside figures. The decline was through the liquidating of the January option, with more put on offer than could be taken up readily. This was the only weak point about the situation, as the quiet demand was about as usual, though a holiday week, when nothing can be ascertained concerning English wants with their markets generally closed for several days. Under a normal business the hog situation would have been strengthening in its higher prices on diminished receipts of the swine. While there is prostrated demand, yet the deliveries to shippers are liberal, and will run so through the early part of January at least, on maturing contracts.

LARD—Western steam was down 10 points, and closed steady at the inside prices. The weakness was unexpected from the tone of the hog market, and was developed, as a good deal of January was liquidated. There was not much of an export demand; in fact, little was expected on the holidays abroad; otherwise business was of a restricted character. Cash closed at 7c, with 250 tcs taken up in lots at 7c. City steam was easier and quiet; sales of 100 tcs at 6.50@6.62½c. Options—No sales; December closed at 7c, nominal, and January at 7c, nominal. Refined has a moderate Continent demand, with 500 tcs taken up; Continent quoted at 7.50c, and South American at 7.75c. Compound lard continues quiet, with 5,000 tcs quoted. The West is down 10@12 points, and closed steady at 6.62c for January and 6.87c bid for May.

PORK—Exporters were quiet here, taking only about 250 bbls. mess, but the prices remained steady. The West was borne down by the pressure of January stuff, and despite the moderate receipts of hogs and their firm prices, January at the West was at $11.32, down to $11.27, and closing at $11.27, as against $11.55, the close of yesterday, and May at $11.70@$11.67, closing at $11.67, as against $11.92 on Saturday. Prices here are: Mess, new, at $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $13.75@$16.

BEEF—The exporters were doing little, yet within several days they have taken about 700 pks. Prices generally are steady. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$14.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are hard to sell to any extent. Prices are $16 at the West and $17 here.

BACON—Short ribs were sold down about 12 points; in that January closed at $5.67@$5.70 at the West, and May at $5.90@$5.92, as through the getting out of the January option, and which disturbed the later month. There was no especial export demand here.

CUTMEATS—Generally trading is of a holiday character, and almost entirely in small lines of city meats, for which buyers find easy prices. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 7⅝@7⅞c for 16 and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16-lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices on moderate demands. Receipts at all Western points, two days, 84,266 head, against 73,145 head same time last year. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day at 33,000 head; its market yesterday was slow; firm to 5c higher; $3.80@$4.70; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati, 10c higher: $3.90@$4.60. St. Louis, higher; $3.90@$4.60. Omaha strong: $3.85@$4.30. Pittsburg active; $4.20@$4.55. Kansas City steady; $3.85@$4.35. Cleveland lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Indianapolis steady; $4@$4.65. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The soap trade is hardly interested in the market as yet over the holidays. It finds country on offer at easy prices, but is against taking it at all readily. But the city made cannot be touched under 4⅜c, with $2.75 charged for packages, and it is presumed that the make of the week will be taken up, or that the regular demand will come in before the week closes. Country is at 4¾@5c, packages free, with a possibility that some nice kettle would exceed 5c. Sales are 55,000 at 4¾@5c. Australian is neglected and has no settled price, with absence of market advices from England, on the holidays there. It would not bring over 5½c. Edible tallow is quoted at 5¼@5½c.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—There is a slightly easier market, on the decline in lard and lighter wants of the lard refiners, with efforts to sell choice Western at 8.40c, to arrive, while 8.25c is the best bid. Oleomargarine halts in trading. There is absence of Western demand over 7¼c, while 7⅝c is asked, and the home refiners are supplied against their wants for refined lard. Meanwhile there is not much of a supply for prompt delivery, although the pressers are ready to make contracts through January, early and late delivery.

COTTON.

Contracts were very slow, as Liverpool continued closed, and the trading was confined to the local scalpers; prices held up pretty well, in the face of the heavy crop movement, with the close steady at 2@3 points advance. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 61 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16c
Middling Gulf	5 15-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	20-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing	—Extremes.— Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.44@5.45	5.46	5.43		200
January	5.46@5.47	5.48	5.43		16,000
February	5.50@5.51	5.52	5.47		1,600
March	5.54@5.55	5.57	5.51		23,000
April	5.59@5.60	5.60	5.56		1,400
May	5.64@5.65	5.67	5.61		28,400
June	5.69@5.70	5.72	5.67		7,700
July	5.73@5.74	5.77	5.71		3,600
August	5.78@5.79	5.82	5.77		2,100
September	5.83@5.84	5.85	5.82		2,000
October	....@....	..	..		....
November	....@....	..	..		....
April	....@....	..	..		....
Total					87,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal'ston	14708	24988	8876	2620	..	..
N. Orl'ns	21715	21938	25108	5104	..	..
Mobile	2470	3276	859	3737	..	..
Savannah	5728	6361	2988	5306	..	..
Char'ston	2296	4777	1567	1749	..	..
Wil'gton	1751	2413	..	422	..	..
Norfolk	3041	3786	3253	200	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	2428	2516	5422	1525	..	..
Boston	1615	1772	1396	..	..	..
Phila	183	..	..	1172	..	..
W. Point	1568	3061	..	3843	..	..
Nep't N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunsw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57503	74893	49349	25677	..	..
This day last y'k	49821	78317	62614	47859	46036	49245
This day last y'r	41616	41143	33203	69548	38737	33780

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected and without outside influence. Hamburg was closed, and Havre showed an advance of ¼f, while the trading was only local, and the close unchanged to 10 points advance. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 15½c for No. 7, and 14c for No. 8. Sales, 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8, cost and freight, at 13¾c; 239 bags washed Caracas, and 52 bags Merida on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—December, 1,250 bags at 13.70c; January, 250 bags at 13.55c, 500 bags at 13.50c; March, 1,250 bags at 12.90c, 750 bags at 12.85c; July, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; total, 5,000 bags; total for day, 5,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	13.45@13.50	17.05@17.15
February	13.15@13.25	16.65@16.75
March	12.85@12.90	16.30@16.35
April	12.60@12.70	16.05@16.15
May	12.55@12.60	15.85@15.90
June	12.45@12.55	15.50@15.60
July	12.45@12.55	15.40@15.45
August	12.40@12.50	15.20@15.30
September	12.40@12.50	15.15@15.20
October	12.45@12.55	...@ ...
November	...@...	...@ ...
December	13.65@13.70	17.65@17.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Monday	246,597
Arrivals—Steamship Biela	17,840
Steamship Delcomyn, Rio	11,239
Steamship Delcomyn, Victoria	1,600
	12,839
	277,276
Warehouse deliveries Monday	18,375
Total stock in New-York to-day	258,901
Total stock in Baltimore	10,970
Arrivals	....
	10,970
Deliveries Monday	86—10,884
Total stock in New-Orleans	16,810
Arrivals	....
	16,810
Deliveries Monday	518—16,292
Total stock in other ports	....
	27,176
Total stock in United States	286,077
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 24	48,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 24	18,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 24	173,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	6,000
	245,000
Total	531,077
Same time 1893	419,825

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19½
Padang, int'r	25 @25½	Caracas	18½@19½
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19½@20
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@21½
Mocha	26½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19¾	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19½	Nordoya, gr'n	18¾@19½
Fair to good	19½@19¾	Do, white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21½	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Costa Rica	19½@22¼	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18½@19½	San Salvador	19 @19¾
Jamaica	17 @21	Do, washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is rather light, but prices are without change.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	14@16	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, Muscov'g	28@28
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Prices remain firm, with a fair jobbing trade.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¾@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6⅜		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw continues neglected, and the tone shows an easier feeling. Refined is dull at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜@2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	@3⅛

REFINED SUGARS

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Ubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3¾ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅝ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16@3¼
No. 8	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2½ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Trading continues slack, with the business in small lots, and prices a little unsettled. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.10@$2.12½ for best marrows, $1.67½@$1.70 for mediums, $1.67½@$1.70 for pea, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—For fancy the tone is fairly steady on the continued moderate offerings, but trading generally is light, and all other grades are at easy prices, with liberal supplies.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22 @..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @17
Dairy, firkins, extras	17 @18
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13 @16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @..
Creamery, firsts	20 @22
Creamery, seconds	18 @19
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extras	20 @21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	12½@13
Factory, June, tubs, seconds to firsts	10½@11½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15 @..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	10½@11
Factory, thirds	10 @..
Rolls, choice	16 @17
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @15

CHEESE—The demand is very light. Prices do not change, and the feeling is steady throughout.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10½@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¼@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4

EGGS—The market generally is a little firmer, with receipts less than expected, and all good stock meeting with moderate attention.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@23
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	22 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	19 @21½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18 @19
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	15½@16
Western, early-packed, fair to good	14 @15
Western, early packed, defective, cs.	$2.00@$3.50
Limed	13 @14

VEGETABLES.—Bermuda potatoes are in fair demand, but the rest have only a moderate movement. Cabbages quiet for the quality offering. White onions weak; others steady. Spinach and kale fairly active and firm.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 7.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00@ 1.37
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25@ 3.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.50@ 3.00
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.00@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Scotch	1.65@ 1.80
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 55@45c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—The business is mainly in deliveries on old contracts, with prices about steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	12 @12½
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8½@ 9½
Bavarian, new	22 @26
Bohemian, new	23 @28
Altmarks, new	19 @21

HIDES—The market is firm, with only a light trade.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@25	10½@..
Matamoras	23@25	9 @..
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	9½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	8½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5¾
Slaughter, calf	50	7 @ 75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Granger Stocks Lower on St. Paul's Poor Showing of Earnings.

THE GENERAL LIST WAS SYMPATHETIC

Sharp Decline in Jersey Central—Distilling and Cattle Feeding Leads the Industrials—The Cordage Stocks.

The St. Paul earnings for the third week in December and for the month of November were given out yesterday, and the showing was not satisfactory in either case. As a result there was free selling of St. Paul and the other Grangers, and all closed lower. St. Paul closed within ⅛ of its lowest, at 56¾, a net loss of a point. Northwestern also lost a point, while Burlington declined ⅝ and Rock Island ½. The bears were also aggressive in Jersey Central, and it broke from 93½ to 90½, closing at 90⅝, a net loss of 2⅞ points. The other coal stocks were neglected. The general railway list was heavy in sympathy with the specialties, and the close was at prices very nearly the lowest of the day. The market, however, was not active, the transactions for the day being only a little more than 155,000 shares.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding was the most active of the industrial group, the trading in it amounting to more than 30,000 shares. It was strong until late in the day, when it reacted ¾, having sold up to 11⅝. The buying was well distributed, and was based on the growing belief that the property will be reorganized by others than the present managers, and that once in the hands of honest people, it will resume its place among the dividend earners. Sugar again moved within narrow limits. It closed ½ down, at 89, on sales of less than 20,000 shares. Chicago Gas was firm, and closed ½ higher. The Cordage stocks were especially weak, the common selling down to 5½ and the preferred to 87⅛, the lowest level they have yet touched. Lead lost a point, and Western Union fell off ⅝.

Outside of the St. Paul earnings there was no news of an influential character. The exchange market was firm and very dull, and the general belief was that gold shipments would be made to France on Saturday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½@3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $104,616,427 and balances $5,486,259. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $380,849.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—8c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 59¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,515,715, and the exports for the same period $95,535,971. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,020,256.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Cent. & South American Telegraph.....4
Laclede Gas.....¾
Laclede Gas pf.....1¼

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil.....2
American Cotton Oil pf.....¾
Bay State Gas.....1⅜
Canada Southern.....⅜
Chicago & Northwestern.....1
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific.....1
Delaware & Hudson.....1⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.....2
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf.....1¾
National Lead.....1
National Lead pf.....1
National Starch.....1
New-Jersey Central.....2⅞
Pullman Car.....¾
United States Cordage.....3
United States Cordage gtd.....3⅝

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 2d mtg.....1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d.....1
Peoria, Dec. & E. 2d.....2¼

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s.....1¼
At., T. & S. F. 2d A.....1½
Brooklyn El. 1st.....3⅜
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.....2
Col. Mid. con. 4s.....1½
Laclede Gas 1st.....1½
Ohio South. 1st.....1¼
Reading 1st pf. in.....1¼
Tol., Peoria & West. 1st.....1½

Government bonds were lower. The 4s, registered, declined ⅜, and the 4s, coupon, and the 5s, each ¼. The sales on call were $25,000 4s, registered, at 113⅞@114. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113¼	113⅜
4s, c	114½	115
5s, r	117½	118
5s, c	117½	117⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108¼	109½
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $130,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 12@12½.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.18	.18
Belcher	.59	.55
Best & Belcher	.95	.87
Bodie Consolidated	.60	.65
Challar	.42	.41
Con. California & Virginia	3.65	3.40
Crown Point	.72	.70
Gould & Curry	.41	.36
Hale & Norcross	.93	.70
Mexican	.60	.54
Ophir	1.60	1.35
Potosi	.35	.34
Savage	.30	.26
Sierra Nevada	.51	.50
Union Consolidated	.53	.30
Utah	.06	..
Yellow Jacket	.40	.37

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	24	24	21¾	22¼	22	22½	1,045
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60	60	60	68	70	155
*American Sugar Refining	89¼	89½	88⅜	89	88⅞	89	19,368
American Sugar Refining pf	90	90	90	90	89½	90½	100
*American Tobacco	96	96¼	96	96¼	95	98	575
American Tobacco pf	107	107	107	107	108	110	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4	4⅛	1,520
*Bay State Gas	17⅜	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17	18	1,325
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	110
Central & South Amer. Tel	117	119	117	119	116	..	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	16¾	17¼	530
Chicago Gas	72	72⅞	72	72	72½	72¾	7,110
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	97¼	96⅝	96½	96¼	96½	4,250
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71¼	71⅝	70⅜	70⅝	70½	70⅝	8,650
C., C., C. & St. Louis	30¼	30⅝	30	30	30¾	30¼	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57½	57½	56⅝	56¾	56⅝	56¾	24,880
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	118	119½	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅝	61⅞	61½	61½	61½	61⅝	4,057
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5	6	400
Consolidated Gas Company	132⅜	132⅜	132	132	131½	132½	280
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125½	125½	125⅞	126	311
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	11⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	30,105
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	40	40	35	40	100
General Electric	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33½	33½	33⅝	2,975
Great Northern pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	101	102½	160
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	250
Green Bay & Winona pf., t r.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	2½	3	1,500
Laclede Gas	25¾	26½	25¾	26½	26¼	26½	1,400
Laclede Gas pf	81½	82	81½	82	82	84	200
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16¼	16¾	20
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	71½	71	71	70	72	685
Lake Shore	137¾	137¾	137⅝	137⅝	136½	137	20
*Long Island Traction	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	420
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	53½	53¾	220
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6	7½	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	22	100
Manhattan Consolidated	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	104	104½	300
Michigan Central	98½	98½	98½	98¼	98	98½	100
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	..	40	100
Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	200
*National Lead Company	37⅞	37⅞	36½	37	36¾	37⅜	2,405
*National Lead Company pf	84½	84½	84	84	83¾	85	440
National Starch	6	6	6	6	5½	7	200
New-Jersey Central	93	93	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	6,305
New-York Central	99	99¼	99	99½	99	99½	395
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32	32	31½	31⅜	31⅝	31¾	700
New-York, L. E & Western	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	570
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	10
Norfolk & Western pf	18	18	18	18	17½	18½	100
North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	100
Northern Pacific	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	750
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	17¼	200
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	10	15	100
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15	15½	715
Pacific Mail	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅜	21¾	550
Philadelphia & Reading	16	16½	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	3,700
Pittsburg & Western pf	34½	35	34¼	35	33½	34	15
Pullman Palace Car Co	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	153	155	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	33	33	32	33½	100
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	18	19	200
South. Railway	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	510
Southern Railway pf	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	36¼	36¾	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¼	16¼	100
Texas Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	115
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	8	10	200
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	46	46	46	42	46	100
Union Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	525
United States Cordage	6¾	7	5½	6	5¾	6	3,973
United States Cordage pf	11½	11½	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8¾	2,985
United States Cordage gtd	20	20	16⅜	16⅜	16	17½	1,095
United States Rubber	45	45	44½	44¾	44½	44⅞	3,020
United States Rubber pf	99	99	99	99	98	99	632
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	100
*United States Leather pf	59¾	60	59¾	60	59⅞	60¼	500
Wabash	6	6	6	6	6	6⅛	300
Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾	400
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	86⅞	86	86½	86½	86⅞	7,849
*West. Union Beef	7	7	7	7	6	9	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	1,220
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42	42	42	42	39½	42½	5
Total sales							155,932

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	112¼	
1,000	111½	
6,000	112	
Atch, Top & S F 4s 1,000	63¼	
5,000	63	
1,000	63⅛	
2,000	63¼	
1,000	63⅛	
9,000	63¼	
10,000	63	
10,000	62⅞	
27,000	62¾	
5,000	62⅞	
2,000	62⅜	
10,000	62½	
5,000	62¼	
13,000	62⅜	
12,000	62¼	
10,000s3	62	
4,000	62⅜	
12,000s3	62	
1,000	61⅞	
10,000	62	
2,000s3	62⅛	
14,000	62¼	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 12,000	17	
2,000	16⅞	
8,000	16⅝	
3,000	16½	
32,000	16¾	
5,000	16⅜	
At & Pac Gtd 4s 10,000	45½	
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 8,000	110½	
Brooklyn Elev 1st 3,000	86	
Buff, R & P G M 5s 1,000	97	
Can So 1st Gtd 1,000	113½	
5,000	113	
Cedar F & Min 1st 1,000	108	
Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000	115⅜	
12,000	115	
Ches & O Gen 4½s 5,000	75	
10,000	75½	
7,000	75⅝	
10,000	75	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 10,000	95¼	
Chi, B & Q Conv 7s 1,000	123⅜	
2,000	124	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 16,000	103⅜	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	95½	
8,000	95	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000	40⅜	
7,000	40	
10,000	39⅞	
17,000	40	
Chic & N W Ext 4s 2,000	102½	
Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 10,000	106	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	104½	
Colorado Mid 4s 1,000	19	
1,000	18½	
Den & Rio G 4s 1,000	82¾	
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000	108⅞	
8,000s20F	108	
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	90⅝	
Erie 1st Mtge 5,000	107⅝	
Erie 2d Mtge 3,000	116½	
Erie 3d Mtge 1,000	100¼	
Gal, Har & S A 1st 1,000	98½	
H & T Cen G 4s 8,000	62⅜	
H & T Cen Con 6s 1,000	102½	
Int & Gt Nor 2d Mtge 2,000	41¼	
Int & Gt Nor 3d Mtge 5,000	27¾	
6,000	28	
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 2,000	105	
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 1,000	106¼	
Knox & Ohio 1st 1,000	116	
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 10,000	91	
Lo, St L & T 1st 1,000	59	
Met Elev 1st 2,000	121⅜	
Mil & St P 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 2,000	107½	
Laclede & Dav. Division 1,000	107⅜	
Wis & Min Div 10,000	109½	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	80⅞	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	46¼	
3,000	46	
500	46	
3,000	46½	
Mobile & Ohio, new 1,000	117½	
N, C & St L Con 1,000	100¾	
N Y Elev 1st 1,000	111⅜	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 15,000	138	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 2,000	111¼	
N Y Ont & W Refunding 4s 5,000	88½	
3,000	88⅝	
Nor Pac 1st Coup 9,000	116¼	
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000	112½	
Nor Pac 2d Coup 10,000	89¼	
Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000	87	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 7,000	91¼	
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	94	
Ore Imp Co Cons 5s 1,000	49	
2,000	49½	
3,000	49	
Ore. R & N 1st 1,000	111	
Ore Short Line 6s 5,000	88½	
Trust Co Certs 1,000	88½	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 3,000	27	
1,000	27¼	
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc 20,000	25½	
39,000	25	
10,000	24½	
5,000	25	
2d Pf Inc 5,000	17	
3d Pf Inc 50,000	13	
Phila & Read Gen 4s 1,000	74½	
1,000	75	
Rio Grande W 1st 5,000	69¾	
St L & Iron Mt Cairo, Ark & P 1st 1,000	98	
St L & San Fr 2d Class B 4,000	114¼	
St P, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 15,000	118	
San A & Ar Pass 4s 5,000b3	57	
4,000	56¾	
So Pac of Cal 5s, Con 5,000	90⅞	
So Ry 1st 5s 2,000	91	
1,000	91¼	
4,000	91⅜	
11,000s3	91⅜	
10,000	91	
10,000	90⅞	
Tenn C, Ir & R 6s	..	
Birmingham Div 1st 3,000	83	
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	92	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	86¾	
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	50	
Tol, Peo & W 4s 7,000	73	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	61⅜	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 3,000	103⅝	
1,000	103¾	
Union Pac 6s, 1898 5,000	105⅞	
Union Pac 6s, 1899 10,000	106½	
Union Pac Gold 6s 10,000	87	
U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000s60F	61	
5,000s60F	60½	
Wabash 1st 5s 6,000	104½	
1,000	104¾	
2,000	104⅜	
1,000	104⅞	
2,000	105	
8,000	104⅞	
Det & Chi Ext 8,000	100	
2,000	99½	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 10,000	70⅛	
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	106¾	
6,000	106⅜	
Registered 500	103½	
W U Col Trust 5s 1,000	109½	
Total sales		$907,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	143
Albany and Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	39
Am. Coal	80	..
Am. Dist. Tel	35	45
American Express	110	113
American T. & C	91	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	4¼ 7½
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Bur. C. R. & N	40	..
Canadian Pacific	59	59½
Cedar Falls & M	..	5½
Central Pacific	14	15
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	52
C. & N. W. pf	141	143
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	8	8½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	80
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T.	17	17½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33½
Delaware, Lack. & West	161½	163
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	32½	34
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	..	35
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11½
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	98	101
Erie Tel. & Tel	50⅜	..
Flint & P. M	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Homestake	17½	..
Illinois Central	86	87
Iowa Central	6½	7
Iowa Central pf	23	26
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Long Island	86½	89
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	4	5
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	182	192
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	28	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as pd	47½	50
Mo., K. & T	13	13½
Mo., K. & T. pf	17	19
N., C. & St. L	65	66
National Linseed Oil	18	20
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y., L. E. & W	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20	21½
N. Y., S. & W. pf	41½	43
Norfolk & Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	5½	6
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Oregon Improvement	11	13
Oregon R. & N	19	22
Ore. S. L. & U. N	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & East	2½	4
Peoria, D. & E	3½	3⅝
P., C., C. & St. L	15¾	16¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	48
P. F. W. & C	157	..
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
R., W. & O	115½	117
St. L. S. W	4⅜	..
St. L. S. W. pf	9	9¼
St. Joseph & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	113
St. P., M. & M	110	112
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M	2¼	2¾
U. P., D. & G	3	4
United States Express	42	45
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wisconsin Central	3	4
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Rf.	89½	89½	88⅝	89	7,480
A. T. & S. F.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	110
Bay State G.	16	16	16	16	100
Chicago Gas	71⅝	72¾	71½	72½	3,570
C., R. I. & P.	61⅝	61¾	61⅜	61½	820
C., B. & Q.	71	71½	70½	70⅝	5,100
C.,M. & St.P.	57⅝	57⅝	56⅞	56⅝	11,060
Chi. & N. W.	97⅛	97¼	96¼	96¼	700
Cent. of N. J.	93	93¾	90¾	90¾	3,730
Dist. & C. F.	10⅝	11⅝	10¼	10⅝	8,570
Gen. Electric	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	1,230
Louis. & N.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½	100
Nat. Lead	37⅞	37⅞	36½	37	330
N. Y. L. E. & W.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	170
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅞	32	31½	31⅝	280
Phil. & Read.	15	15½	15	15⅝	560
South. Rwy.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	100
South. R. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	20
Union Pac.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	30
U. S. Cord.	7⅛	7⅛	5⅞	5⅞	1,380
U.S. Cord. pf.	10	10	9	9	60
West Union.	86⅞	87	86	86½	2,200
Total sales					47,700

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	$5,000
At., T. & S. F. 2d, Cl. A	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	9,000
Can. So. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Chi & N. P. 5s, c. f. s	40	40	40	40	7,000
Total sales					$40,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.76	.76	.76	.76	50
C. C. & V.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	50
Total sales					600

Wheat.

May option	58¼	58½	58⅛	58½	242,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., B. & Q. conv.	103¼	103½	103½	103½	3,000
Ed. El. Ill. 5s.	109	109	109	109	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	80⅜	80¾	80⅜	80¾	4,000
Ohio So. 1st	94	94	94	94	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	3,000
Wabash 1st	105	105	105	105	3,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
La Crosse	.08	.08	.08	.08	500

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	..	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark., funded 6 per cent. (non-Halifordt)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	22
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	169
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	75
Brooklyn Gas Company	119	..
Brooklyn Traction	13⅝	14½
Brooklyn Traction pf	64½	67½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	..	68½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	116
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	109	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	167
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	66½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	40	45
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	68	74
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	92	93
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	..	94½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112½
Edison Ill. S. (St. Louis)	77½	80
Equitable Gas. Co. of New-York	182	185
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	28	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 5s	56	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	50
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	312
Gallatin National Bank	303	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	..
*Hecker-Jones

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this Committee, dated July 12, 1894, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York more than $3,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds, and the certificates issued by the said Trust Company therefor have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

In view of the pendency of an action begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it is important that as many as possible of your bonds be deposited at the disposal of your Committee, in order that your interests may be protected in any steps which your Committee may deem it necessary to take in the premises.

The Committee hereby extend the time within which deposits of bonds may be made without penalty with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, **TO JANUARY 15, 1895,** after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of ten dollars per bond, in the discretion of the Committee.

New-York, December 15, 1894.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
26,	114,	194,	354,	423,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	381,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA, No. 1 Cooper Union, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Trustees of the above company have this day declared the following dividends:

To holders of income shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.; to holders of prepaid shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT., and an additional ONE PER CENT. credited to the shares; to holders of investment savings shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT., credited to the shares to be compounded or payable on demand on and after Jan. 15, 1895, at the option of the holder; to holders of installment shares, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., credited to the shares.

Dividend checks will be mailed to income and prepaid shareholders on Jan. 15, 1895.

Shares subscribed for on or before Jan. 5, 1895, will be entitled to dividends from Jan. 1.

JOHN B. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V-Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Directors 1894:

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Edward Tuck,
John N. A. Griswold,	John I. Waterbury,
H. L. Higginson,	R. T. Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.'S STOCK
Dealt in by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mtge. 5 % Bonds
AND THE
Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds
OF THE
OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned Committee, after a careful examination of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, and considering all the questions involved, has reached the conclusion that the full earning capacity of the property is not developed while it is operated as a part of the Union Pacific system under the policy adopted by the Union Pacific Company and continued by the present receivers. The propriety of this policy could not be questioned while the Union Pacific paid the expenses and charges of the line under the traffic contract, but the suspension of that contract and the continued default upon the bonds make it necessary that the property should be placed in the hands of persons devoted solely to its interests, and not embarrassed by any conflict between these and the interests of the Union Pacific main line. For the purpose of any reorganization of the system, whether depending upon Congressional action or otherwise, it is necessary that the earning power of our line should be independently ascertained. In case there shall be no such reorganization it is equally necessary that the security holders should be in a position to act promptly. For these reasons the Committee is about to take proceedings for a separate receivership of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

The total issue of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds is $10,895,000, of which $1,702,000 are either held by the Union Pacific Railway Company or are pledged for its debts. Of the remaining $9,193,000 in the hands of the public, this Committee, acting in harmony with the Committee at Amsterdam, already represents and controls over $3,300,000 of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds. Other holders of the above bonds are invited to make a prompt deposit with the American Loan and Trust Company, Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York. After December 27, 1894, bonds will be received only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Committee. Engraved negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited.

Dated New-York, December 15, 1894.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

$5,000,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1934.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.
Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st
AT THE
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee for the Mortgage.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.
Full descriptive Circulars and copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at our offices.
We offer the bonds at 98 1-2 and accrued interest, subject to advance in price without notice.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau Street.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
No. 45 Wall Street.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND
INCOME BONDS.
23 Wall St., New-York, December 12, 1894.

Copies of our circular of December 10, 1894, making changes in the plan of adjustment with the holders of the above-described bonds, may be obtained at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION CO., MUTUAL Life Building, 32 Nassau St.—New-York, Dec. 15, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the West Side Construction Company have made a final assessment upon its capital stock of $40 per share, payable Jan. 15, 1895.

Payment may be made to either the Treasurer of the company, 32 Nassau St., or the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City.

Stock certificates should be presented at the time of paying said assessment in order that proper indorsement of such payment may be made on the certificates.

F. E. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

NOTICE OF THE RETIRING OF CERTAIN STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF SUPERIOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Superior, Wisconsin, will, on January 1st, 1895, pay and retire from circulation the Street Improvement Bonds of said city below described, and that all interest coupons maturing after that date on said bonds shall cease, as no interest will be paid after that date.

The funds necessary for the payment of said bonds and all interest maturing thereon to January 1st, 1895, is deposited in the National Bank of the Republic in New-York City, where said bonds and maturing interest coupons are payable.

The following is the list of bonds to be retired under this notice:

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS....$98,911.63
Issued August 15th, and dated July 1st, 1889. Seven years. Optional after 5 years. Interest coupons payable January 1st and July 1st each year. Six per centum. Payable at National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

On the following streets, to wit:

Cummings Av., grading from No. 1st St. to Broadway:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 29 inclusive—$500.00 each.....$14,500.00
Bond No. 30—$218.00..... 218.00
$14,718.00

Hammond Av., grading North 3d St. to Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive—$500.00 each..... $7,500.00
Bond No. 16—$428.44..... 428.44
7,928.44

Ogden Av., grading from No. 1st St. to Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive—$500.00 each..... $6,500.00
Bond No. 14—$283.49..... 283.49
6,783.49

Tower Av., paving from N. 3d St. to Alley S of Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 89 inclusive—$500.00 each..... 44,500.00
Bond No. 90—$222.38..... 222.38
44,722.38

North 3d St., grading from Banks Av. to Baxter Av.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 33 inclusive—$500.00 each.$16,500.00
Bond No. 34—$163.00..... 163.00
16,663.00

North 5th St., grading from Banks Av. to Catlin Av.:
Bonds Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive—$500.00 each..... $8,000.00
Bond No. 17—$96.32..... 96.32
8,096.32

Street Improvement Bonds...$6,895.50
Issued December 2d, 1889. Seven years. Optional after 5 years. Interest coupons due January 1st and July 1st. Six per centum. Payable at National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

On the following streets, to wit:

John Av., grading from Broadway to Belknap St.:
Bonds Nos. 276 and 277—$500.00 each..... $1,000.00
Bond No. 278—$221.00..... 221.00
1,221.00

North 6th St., grading from Alley W of Banks to Alley E of Cummings Av.:
Bonds Nos. 279 and 280—$500.00 each..... $1,000.00
Bond No. 281—$391.80..... 391.80
1,391.80

Weeks Av., grading from No. 5th St. to Broadway:
Bonds Nos. 282 to 289 inclusive—$500.00 each.... $4,000.00
Bond No. 290—$282.70..... 282.70
4,282.70
$105,807.13

Respectfully,
H. E. TICKNOR,
Comptroller
City of Superior.
P. J. EXSTRAND,
Treasurer
City of Superior.

Dated December 7th, 1894.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MURRAY HILL BANK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,394,209.17
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		21,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		7,590.16
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		118,683.71
Other real estate, as per schedule		23,178.49
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		55,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		94,025.00
Specie, as per schedule		54,485.50
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		85,255.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.	$76,715.99	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.	2,517.96	
		79,233.95
Current expenses		20,926.93
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures.	$3,050.00	
Suspense account	8,590.37	
		11,640.37
		$1,965,228.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$100,697.87
Exchange	2,912.96
Interest	2,683.50
	106,294.33
Due depositors as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	$1,402,086.12
Demand certificates of deposit	915.00
Certified checks	24,450.51
	1,427,451.63
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	14,512.99
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Bills re-discounted, as per schedule.	15,000.00
Unpaid dividends	1,969.38
	$1,965,228.33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. DARLING, President, and ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier, of Murray Hill Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 769 3d Av., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. H. GALE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 26th day of December, 1894, before me.
THOMAS DARLING,
(8.) Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$17,768,320.26
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		4,443.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		1,318,752.38
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,620,896.88
Specie		1,852,468.92
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		3,912,905.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,549,163.26	
Other items carried as cash	56,112.64	
		3,605,275.90
Total		$31,038,062.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)	728,317.09
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$15,096,710.87
Demand certificates of deposit	6,659.84
Certified checks	1,184,387.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,373.34
	16,320,131.50
Due trust companies, State and national banks	7,903,615.96
Due savings banks	1,584,073.79
Unpaid dividends	1,924.00
Total	$31,038,062.34

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at No. 44 and 46 Wall St., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
President.
WALTER M. BENNET,
Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of December, 1894, before me.
JOHN FLYNN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,513,394.90
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		50,700.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		60.56
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		119,116.25
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$80,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,700.00	
		84,700.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		445,321.05
Specie, as per schedule		272,084.06
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		342,691.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.	$84,074.95	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.	20,151.22	
		104,226.17
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		18,716.72
		$2,951,010.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$28,369.07	
Interest	4,250.87	
Other profits	109,564.88	
		142,184.82
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,693,894.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	875.00	
Certified checks	53,731.07	
		1,748,500.16
Due savings banks		458,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		2,325.73
		$2,951,010.71

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of Dec., 1894, before me.
JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$472,870.57
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		3,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		39.07
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		140,119.80
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		1,050.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		281,312.50
Specie, as per schedule		50,076.58
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		40,000.00
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		696.18
Loss and expenses, viz.: Taxes paid	$2,881.61	
Current expenses	3,705.23	
Exchange	159.70	
		6,746.54
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$1,000,911.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		70,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$2,960.22	
Interest	5,552.84	
Other profits	383.77	
		8,896.83
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$770,180.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,426.50	
Certified checks	18,959.11	
Cashier's checks outstanding	373.52	
		791,940.01
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		30,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$1,000,911.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEO. F. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier, of the Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

GEO. F. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 24th day of December, 1894, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, New-York County.

[No. 984.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 19th, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,129,029.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,809.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		310,632.29
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,230.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		697,452.38
Due from State banks and bankers		20,613.25
Checks and other cash items		161,463.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,033,653.71
Notes of other national banks		42,959.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$540,894.94	
Legal-tender notes	786,656.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	380,000.00	
		1,707,550.94
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$8,664,644.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	75,608.14
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other national banks	608,690.25
Due to State banks and bankers	470,027.48
Dividends unpaid	50.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,168,205.51
Demand certificates of deposit	13,011.27
Certified checks	778,702.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,349.24
Total	$8,664,644.07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1894. O. B. LEWIS,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
R. BAYLES,
JAMES G. MORGAN, Jr., } Directors.
JOSEPH C. BALDWIN,

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - 600,000
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Allows interest on deposits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons, Executes all Trusts.
George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V.-Pres. James Timpson, 2d V.-Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William F. Elliott, Sec.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William F. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $137,830 of the FIVE & SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
WEST SIDE BANK
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,857,442.50
Liabilities of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		116,531.00
Stocks and bonds		351,676.91
Overdrafts		61.05
Due from banks		61,609.94
Cash: Specie	$224,232.36	
Legal tenders	694,027.00	
Cash items	13,213.73	
Exchanges for Clearing House	191,973.99	
		1,123,447.08
Taxes paid		3,391.71
Expense		26,280.36
Furniture and fixtures		3,680.51
		$3,544,121.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Other profits		77,526.82
Due depositors, as follows: Deposits subject to check	$2,866,046.31	
Certificates of deposit	8,883.31	
Certified checks	21,110.99	
Savings banks	118,076.41	
Cashier checks outstanding	2,477.22	
		3,016,594.24
		$3,544,121.06

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 8th Avenue, in the city of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

C. F. TIETJEN, President.
T. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 26th day of December, 1894, before me.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co., certificate filed in New-York Co.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Committee is still receiving deposits of the Second Mortgage Bonds, and invites all holders who desire representation solely on the merits of their mortgage and free from entanglements with other interests, to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall St., in exchange for that Company's negotiable receipts.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
120 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 29th, 1894.

LEAD
went down yesterday. We don't think it is worth any more than A. C. O., and that A. C. O. is not worth any more than Corlage—you probably remember our advice to sell long Corlage when it was so very much higher. We give you the same advice on Lead; don't sell short unless it booms up, but don't let your capital sink out of sight like it has in Corlage. Sell out.
T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway.
Up-town office, 1,270 Broadway, near 33d St.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AV.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1895, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1894. Transfer books will close Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., and re-open Jan. 3, 1895.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1895, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, 1894, and reopen on the 2d day of January, 1895. W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

SAM'L. G. DE COURSEY, Receiver.
Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1894.

The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 18 Wall St., New-York City.

On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer for Receiver.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Jan., 1895, to stockholders of record at that date.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 21, 1894.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Dec. 20, 1894.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst., until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 LIBERTY ST.,
New-York, December 18th, 1894.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 3, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1894. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 3, 1895.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC STORAGE CO.,
926 Drexel Building, Philadel

NEW LINE ACROSS TOWN

Thirty-fourth Street Company Wins Its Case in Court.

WILL PUSH FORWARD CONSTRUCTION

Decision of Judge Truax in the Suit of the Property Owners—Refuses to Further Interfere.

Thirty-fourth Street is to have a cross-town road, extending from river to river.

The effort to prevent the building of the road has failed, and the railroad company and John D. Crimmins, the contractor, have won the fight begun against them some time ago by ex-Judge Horace Russell, on behalf of Dr. A. L. Loomis and other Thirty-fourth Street property owners.

Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down his decision in the proceedings begun by ex-Judge Russell to punish the railroad company and Mr. Crimmins for contempt and to compel them to tear up the tracks already laid in Thirty-fourth Street.

The Judge finds that the defendants were guilty of contempt when they began construction in face of the injunction granted in the Supreme Court on May 14, 1885, and for this the company is ordered to pay $1,000 fine. But the Judge also holds that, since construction was begun, the company had gained the legal right to go ahead with the work, by gaining the necessary consents of property owners, and he therefore declines to order the tracks removed or to further interfere with the work.

The temporary injunction in the case of Mrs. Martha Wysong of 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, restraining the company from building, is also vacated, but the defendants are ordered to pay Mrs. Wysong's counsel $500, and she is allowed to discontinue her action without costs. In his opinion, Judge Truax says:

The decisions that have heretofore been made in this action by this court leave nothing but a question of fact for my determination. If the defendant has the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property on Thirty-fourth Street, it has the right to construct the road; if it has not such consents it has disobeyed the judgment of the court and must be punished for contempt.

The plaintiffs say that the total assessed valuation of property on Thirty-fourth Street is $11,744,500, one-half of which is $5,872,250, and that the defendant has obtained consents amounting to $7,240,800, $397,500 of which have been revoked, leaving $6,843,300 of unrevoked consents. Plaintiffs claim that from this amount a very large sum should be deducted because consents have been obtained since work was begun, because some of the consents are conditional, and some were given by persons who did not have authority to give them.

The Judge, continuing, says that it is very difficult for him to tell from the papers before him whether the persons signing the consents had or had not the authority to sign them, but when a consent is signed by a person who represents himself to be the attorney in fact of the owner, he has taken those consents, and also the consents of trustees, but has excluded all consents signed by executors or administrators. He has also excluded for the purpose of the motion consents given upon the "condition that no additional tracks are to be laid where tracks are already laid in said street," or other like conditions, but he has accepted such consents as the Astor consent because the condition there is a condition subsequent.

Those consents that contain a provision against a trolley road or an elevated road have also been accepted, because the road the company is authorized to build is neither one nor the other. By this method he finds that there are consents representing $722,500 that are invalid, which sum, deducted from the $6,843,300, leaves $6,120,800 of valid consents, or $248,550 more than one-half of the assessed valuation of property on Thirty-fourth Street.

"But the defendant," Judge Truax concludes, "did not have all these consents at the time it began to construct the road. It admits that consents to the amount of $688,800 had been obtained since it began to construct the road, and it attempts to justify its act in beginning to construct the road by saying that it was advised by counsel that all said consents were valid. If the defendant is allowed all the conditional consents that I have allowed it, but not allowed the consents that have been revoked or that were excluded because made by executors or others having no power to make them, it did not have the consents of half of the owners of property on Thirty-fourth Street, and therefore it was not authorized to construct the road. But as it now has enough consents, it would be unreasonable to compel it to undo the work it has done. It also would be unjust to compel plaintiffs to bear the expense of the litigation."

It is possible that the fight against the company will be continued in some other form, but in the meantime work will be rushed on the construction and cars will be started as soon as possible.

WILL OF ERNESTO P. FABBRI

Among His Bequests Is $10,000 for the Children's Aid Society.

The will of Ernesto P. Fabbri was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Mr. Fabbri was for many years one of the leading business men of this city. He was until he retired from active business life, in 1884, a member of all the firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the founder of the house of Fabbri & Chauncey, one of the biggest shipping houses in America.

For the last nine years he lived at his birthplace, Florence, Italy, where he died on June 25 of this year. His total wealth was estimated at $20,000,000, and he left property in this State worth $1,000,000.

He was at all times a great friend of deserving charitable works, and was especially interested in the societies that concerned themselves with the welfare of the poor Italians in this country.

In his will, Mr. Fabbri leaves $10,000 to the Children's Aid Society of this city, expressing the wish that the income of it shall be used for the relief of teachers who may have fallen sick in the service of the society, giving preference to those employed in the Italian school in Leonard Street.

The testator gives to his wife, Mary Fabbri, all his pictures, engravings, books, silver, horses, and carriages, and household articles. She is to have the use during her life of his former residence, 82 Via Cavour, Florence, and the income of $560,000 a year. This is to be so invested as to yield $25,000 a year.

He leaves to Miss Georgiana Blunt the income of $80,000 for life; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jemina Kealley of London, England, $900 a year for life; to his sister-in-law, Sara R. Fabbri, $10,000 absolutely, in addition to $3,000 annually; to an aunt, of Florence, Italy, $5,000; to Giovanni Fabbri, $1,000 and the annual sum of $400; to A. C. Cerque, $1,000; to his friends, Alexander Garbi of Florence, Italy, and Grosvenor P. Lowrey, the lawyer of this city who died some time ago, each $2,000, to be invested as a souvenir, and to Edward Kemeys and his wife, Mary, $5,000 between them.

He leaves $600 a year for the benefit of Mary Ann Van Rhyn, this money to be given to her after the time when by reason of any cause her salary as a teacher in the Italian schools shall cease. His servants, Hannah Turner and Catherine Drudy, are to receive a sum annually equal to the wages they received in his employ. To those servants who were in his employ four years continuously he gives a sum yearly equal to four times the amount of their respective wages, and to all servants in his employ one year a sum annually equal to their wages for a year.

The residue of his fortune is divided into twenty-two equal parts, two each to his adopted sons, Egisto P. Fabbri, Ernesto G. Fabbri, and Alessandro Fabbri—the children of his late brother, Ernesto G. Fabbri—and one share each to his adopted daughters, Sara Ernestine, Maria Pauline, Alice Louise, Nathalie, and Cora R. Fabbri, also children of his late brother, Ernesto G. Fabbri. They are to receive these shares when they become of age. The remaining eleven shares are left in trust for these adopted children, two for each son and one for each daughter, the shares of the latter to be free from the control of their husbands. J. Hood Wright, who died recently; Charles H. Coster, and the testator's wife, Mary Fabbri, are appointed executors and trustees.

The codicil, which was executed on May 26 last, is a small piece of letter paper, in the handwriting of the testator, by the terms of which the shares left in trust for the children are given to them absolutely. This paper was not executed in accordance with the requirements of law of this State and contains no attestation clause. It is now on file in the office of the Surrogate, being placed between two pieces of glass, in a frame, for preservation. It is claimed that under the laws of Italy the paper was properly executed, and that Mr. Fabbri was a resident of Florence when he wrote it. The laws of Italy will have to be testified to in the proceedings to admit the will to probate upon the question of the legality of this paper.

Mrs. Fabbri and the adopted children are now living in Florence.

IN BANKER TAYLOR'S FAVOR.

Court's Ruling in the Separation Suit of Mrs. Taylor.

Henry A. Taylor, the millionaire banker, won a point in the suit which has been brought against him by his second wife, Elizabeth C. Taylor, for a separation, by a decision of Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, on demurrer. He was married the second time on July 9, 1881, his first wife having been the daughter of Christopher C. Meyer, the millionaire rubber manufacturer.

Mr. Taylor is the father of four children by his second wife, three of whom reside with him, and one—the youngest—resides with its mother. Mr. Taylor is a member of the American Yacht Club, and also of the Lotos Club. He and his wife have been separated for more than four years. She charges him with ill treatment and abuse, and says that he pulled her hair out, and finally abandoned her and refused to contribute to the support of herself and children.

He denies the charges, and sets up that on Sept. 26, 1890, in the Superior Court of New-Haven, Conn., he obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of intemperance. Mrs. Taylor charged fraud in the procurement of that decree, and had it opened, but it was confirmed on April 26, 1892, by the report of the referee. Mr. Taylor also declared that his wife had been convicted of perjury on Oct. 16, 1893, in London, and was sentenced to imprisonment for four months. Mrs. Taylor asserted that this was the result of a conspiracy against her, and that she had been sent to London by her husband in order that he might be rid of her.

Mrs. Taylor, in reply to her husband's defense, setting up the divorce which he had obtained from her in New Haven, declared that that judgment was obtained by fraud, and was therefore void. Her husband demurred to this contention, and on this demurrer Justice Lawrence gives judgment in his favor.

Justice Lawrence says that Mrs. Taylor has been heard in respect to the judgment by the courts of Connecticut, where the judgment was attacked for the same fraud as is alleged now, and that her remedy must be by motion or appeal before the court of Connecticut. The determination of that court, he decides, is conclusive upon the courts of this State.

SAYS HE IS A DRUNKARD.

Mrs. Peter C. Asten's Action Against Her Husband.

Peter C. Asten is a young man with a most remarkable capacity for liquor, according to his wife, who has gone to court to have him legally adjudged an habitual drunkard.

She says that Asten has not drawn a sober breath in months, that he thinks nothing of drinking a quart of whisky a day, and that on one occasion he spent $12,000 inside of two months, principally for drink.

The Astens live at 450 Lexington Avenue, and the husband, who is only twenty-eight years old, has still property left that is valued at $40,000. On the petition of Mrs. Asten Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed John H. Judge and Dr. Matthew Chalmers a commission to inquire into Asten's alleged drunkenness.

In her application for the commission Mrs. Asten says, among other things, that she was married to her husband on Aug. 13, 1891, and ever since that time he has done no work. He frequently absents himself from home, she asserts, for days at a time, and even when at home he drinks at all hours of the day and night. Mrs. Asten says that her husband is rapidly spending his money, and is liable to be plundered and defrauded out of all of it if a committee of his person and estate is not appointed.

She declares that while under the influence of liquor he is easily imposed upon. He sold a one-fourth interest in the property 120 and 122 West Forty-second Street in June last, and obtained about $12,000 cash, all of which he spent in two months. He has also conveyed his interest in property on One Hundred and Tenth Street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, near Second Avenue, and at 133 East Broadway, for nominal considerations. His wife charges that while intoxicated her husband becomes violent, and has beaten her.

Her application is supported by an affidavit of Mary A. Asten, the mother of the young man, who says that he never performed any work, and has been addicted to the use of intoxicants for many years.

DARKNESS A COURT ISSUE.

Odd Point in a Suit Brought by Patrick Healy for Damages.

One of the humors of the law came to the surface yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas.

Patrick Healy, formerly employed on the cable construction in Fifty-third Street, is suing John D. & Thomas E. Crimmins, the contractors, for $20,000 damages for injuries sustained while working in the trench. Among other things, Healy set forth in his complaint that on Aug. 31, 1894, he was ordered to help in the moving of a heavy piece of timber, and "that, on account of the darkness prevailing at the time, the timber fell on his foot, injuring it severely."

The Messrs. Crimmins held that they were not responsible for the "darkness prevailing," and entered a demurrer to the complaint. Judge Bischoff yesterday overruled this demurrer. He did not go into particulars, so it remains a mooted question whether the contractors are judicially held accountable for the darkness or not.

CONTEST THE WILL OF DR. EDER

Eight Brothers and Sisters Seek to Share His Property.

A will contest with some interesting features was begun yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

Charles Eder was a physician, in good practice, who lived at 240 East Thirty-fourth Street, and had an office on Fourteenth Street. He died on Aug. 4 last, leaving an estate valued at $25,000. With the exception of $1,500 to his friend, Herman Benning, and a few small bequests to some relatives in Germany, he left everything to his wife.

Eight brothers and sisters, headed by Mary Haller of Camden, N. J., declare that the will was made under undue influence, exercised over the testator by the beneficiaries, and they want their share.

Stenographer Underhill was appointed to take the testimony in the case by the Surrogate. It was brought out at yesterday's hearing that the will was made the day before the testator's death by Albert H. Bultman, a notary public, of 10 East Seventy-second Street, who was called in to make it by Mr. Benning.

Mr. Bultman testified that the testator was propped up in bed when he came to make the will, but that he was perfectly conscious, and knew what he was signing. The witness said that there was no evidence of any undue influence.

The case was not concluded.

Against Mrs. Johanna B. Widmayer.

The commission sitting with a Sheriff's jury to inquire into the capability of Johanna Barbara Widmayer to manage her own affairs, held its last session yesterday in one of the Supreme Court rooms.

At the jury's request, the case, which has been a long one, was given to them without argument by counsel. After a short deliberation the verdict was rendered for the petitioners that the old lady was incompetent to manage her own affairs, thirteen out of the fifteen signing the verdict.

New Law and Order Society.

The Law and Order Society of the City of New-York has been incorporated for the purpose of enforcing the laws, so far as they can be enforced, in regard to the social evil, for its abatement and suppression. The Trustees are Marcus Stifter, William Stainton, J. Philip Berg, Leon Levy, and Morris Alsberg.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, as counsel for John F. Scannell, a plumber at 76 Greenwich Street, made an application yesterday to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a mandamus directing the Examining Board of Plumbers to grant Scannell a master plumbers' license. The case went over until to-morrow.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report of Referee William H. Willis, declaring the Central Park Baptist Church Trustee election, held under the Rev. C. Y. Patterson's direction, on March 2 last, to have been illegal, invalid, null, and void, and setting the same aside.

—Frederick Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. On Dec. 17 he broke into the basement of 151 Avenue A, occupied by Dr. David D. Toal. Judge Martine sent Miller to State prison for ten years, the minimum term.

—The sentence of W. H. Schooley, the lawyer convicted of having property in his possession, knowing it to have been stolen, was postponed till Jan. 21. Schooley sold four railroad bonds that had been stolen from Helen M. Gay of Washington, D. C.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Weekes vs. Brock. 2—Benedict vs. Rhyfe. 3—Sturges vs. Cox.

Class VII.—4—Scudi vs. Miner. 5—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Arnheim.

Class VIII.—6—Rohrbach vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 7—Buck vs. same. 8—Schofield vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Association. 9—Same vs. Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Company. 10—Judah vs. Buchanan. 11—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 12—O'Connor vs. Shell. 13—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 14—Goodman vs. Rosenberger. 15—Bramhall-Deane Company vs. Cary. 16—Benson vs. Benson. 17—McDonald vs. Grant. 18—Matter of Diecks P. E. Company. 19—Matter of Higgins. 20—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 21—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 22—Wilson vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 23—Thomas vs. Thomas. 24—Marcy vs. Ittner. 25—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 26—Thiele vs. McKane. 27—John Kress Brewing Company vs. Burr. 28—Vorhaus vs. Sugarman. 29—Titus vs. Bier. 30—Ogden vs. Van Vorgenen Company. 31—Societa di Mutuo Succorso vs. Abbato. 32—McShea vs. McShea. 33—Palmer vs. Ward. 34—Van Meerbeke vs. Hamilton. 35—Matter of Prockett. 36—Jacobs vs. Rieser. 37—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 38—Swinyard vs. Heusted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Jan. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1061—Landauer vs. Frieschen.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

498—Sterne vs. Rosendorf. 623—Bayler vs. Bayler. 645—Frost vs. Frost. 698—Benning vs. Benning.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

973—Contested will of Mary A. Buchan. Estate of Charles Emmett at 1:30 P. M. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Egisto P. Fabbri, Otto Steinhart, Martha P. B. Navamore, Carl A. Simon, George Sherwood, Oscar Kress, Catharine Schintker. At 2 P. M.: John W. Hahn, Jennie C. Hofele, John F. Dalton, Margaret Moffett, Angelina L. Higbee.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Dec. 28.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Philip Germaine, robbery; 2—Michael Dunn, robbery; 3—Joseph Terney, grand larceny; 4—William Sinclair, burglary; 5—William Goller, burglary; 6—Peter Columbus, assault; 7—Savarice Cianco, assault; 8—Charles G. Van Doorn, grand larceny; 9—William Morrow, grand larceny; 10—James Ford and Thomas Goggins, burglary; 11—Frank Ross, robbery; 12—John Greeves, grand larceny; 13—John P. Love, grand larceny; 14—Oscar Aronson, David Jacobs, and Louis Sinn, burglary. Pleadings.—1—Emil Jeremiah, grand larceny; 2—John Wagner, grand larceny; 3—Henry Jockiner, grand larceny; 4—George Travis, grand larceny; 5—John O'Brien, grand larceny; 6—John O'Day and Henry Mack, grand larceny; 7—John Jackman and Thomas Day, grand larceny; 8—Charles Brand, grand larceny; 9—Ambrose Campbell, (2,) burglary; 10—Augustus Phillips, assault; 11—Frank O'Brien, assault; 12—Charles Flynn, assault; 13—Moses Herman, concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Clarence E. Hall, grand larceny; 2—Joseph Bay and William Kearney, robbery; 3—Philip Thornton and Charles Gumby, robbery; 4—Joseph McGuinness, burglary; 5—Max Abrams, forgery; 6—Max Klein, receiver of stolen goods; 7—Max Abrams, Max Klein, and Morris Eisenstein, petit larceny; 8—Joseph Baron, attempted burglary; 9—Herman Makel, attempted larceny; 10—William Summers, assault; 11—John Zammer, assault; 12—Abraham H. Stone and Charles Levy, grand larceny; 13—Philip Lambris, grand larceny; 14—Abraham Zanofsky, burglary; 15—Joseph Beecher, burglary; 16—Joseph Walsh and David T. Jones, larceny; 17—William Linguist, larceny; 18—Antonio Avocello, assault; 19—John Price, assault.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Leonard De Brito, rape; 2—Phineas Thompson, grand larceny; 3—Joseph E. Boehm, grand larceny; 4—Edward Clarkson and George Murray, grand larceny; 5—Thomas Smith, grand larceny; 6—Charles Whitney, grand larceny; 7—Patrick Egan, John Hickey, and Thomas Connor, grand larceny and robbery; 8—James F. Brennan and George Oxley, robbery; 9—Harry Bruce, assault; 10—Thomas Benson, assault; 11—Joseph Hewson, assault; 12—William M. Post, grand larceny.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Moorehouse—John E. Ward. Weeks vs. Gardner—John H. Judge. Kernochan vs. Heyman—George W. Hopkins. Wiener vs. Schuster—Gilbert M. Speir. Browne vs. Thompson—Edward L. Parris.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Benjamin Moore & Co. vs. Corridon & Meyer—Robert C. Taylor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Rosendorff vs. Smyth—Alan D. Kenyon.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—William E. Blair vs. William Blair et al.—William G. Davis.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—John G. Ambler vs. Jennie C. Finlay—Glenn F. McKinney. Samuel W. Cowpland vs. Charles S. Osborn—Forbes J. Hennessey. Christian W. Yutte vs. Samuel W. Miller—William J. Hirschfield.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J.

No. 823—Corlett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 812—Hughes vs. Colby. 549—Ellis vs. Barbarie. 224—Chapman vs. Morehouse. 1363—Anderson vs. Anderson. 139—Healy vs. Tieman. 188—Hardt vs. Miller and another. 211—Murphy vs. Smith.

Highest number reached on regular call 749.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

No. 128—Phillips vs. Barse. 178—O'Connor vs. same. 67—Watkins vs. Bert. 190—Kammerer vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Kent vs. Hopkins. 121—Ladd vs. Ladd and another. 97—Law vs. New-York Building Association. 184—Rosenbaum vs. Brize. 42—Keyes vs. Manning. 185—Valentine vs. Schuther. 186—Monfort vs. Eder. 188—Chapman vs. Dardmiller. 29—Dike, receiver, vs. Wormser.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Mary Ann Dawson, Charles H. Gordon, Theresa Lowenthal and Deborah Layton, William Simonson. The accounting in the estate of Darius Allen, Charles G. Glover, James Ainslie, Jr., Marie Weinman, Mary A. Sheridan, Frederick Enders, Michael Mulhern, Samuel McLean, Diederich Boecherding, Emily M. Miller, William Beard, Amelia Mueller. The administration in the estate of James G. Denman, Stephen Abrams, and Margaret A. Connolly. The real estate of Henry Holm. The estate of Annie Regan. The guardianship of Frank Mandell and Adeline S. Runyon et al. The transfer tax in the estate of Mary Van Vleck, Katharine Dickhaut, George A. Richards, Lorene Goetz, John Chadwick, Julia Harrington, Manauch Briggs, Ellen Hartigan, Johanus G. Kirchner, Juan B. C. Phillips, Mary Kennedy, Israel Minor, Jr., and Eliza A. Reeddish. No contested calendar.

TWO IMPORTANT WILL CASES

A Young Widow Gets Mrs. Rockwell's Savings, About $250,000—The Contestant in the Ingalls Suit Dies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—One important will case was decided here to-day, and another received a check which may delay a continuance of the trial for many months.

The jury in the Read-Rockwell will case rendered a verdict that Mrs. Rockwell was of sound mind when the document was framed, and that no fraud or deceit was practiced on her. This sustains the will, which left property valued at $300,000 to her husband, George W. Rockwell.

The suit to upset the will of Mrs. Rockwell has been before a jury four times. The testatrix was an old woman of miserly and somewhat filthy habits who, before her marriage to Rockwell, lived in squalor. Rockwell came to Buffalo from the Pennsylvania oil country. He learned of Elizabeth Read's peculiarities, particularly of the great desire she had to be married. He courted and won her and her fortune. They lived together for a year and then Mrs. Rockwell died, leaving a will bequeathing all her property to her husband.

The brother of the testatrix, John Read, at once began a contest of the will, alleging that his sister was of unsound mind; that she had been unduly influenced, and that her marriage to Rockwell was illegal, inasmuch as Rockwell had a wife living whom he married in Bradford. Since the contest began, some five years ago, Rockwell married again and a year or so later died, leaving to his widow the legacy of the will contest and whatsoever it might bring. To-day's verdict gives her an estate that, despite the long litigation, is valued at about $250,000. She is still a young and handsome woman, being considerably Rockwell's junior when she married him.

The other will case in court this morning was the Ingalls litigation. Judge Green and counsel received a telegram this morning announcing that Mrs. Anna Smith, the sister of David S. Ingalls, died this morning at East Otto.

Mrs. Smith being the chief contestant, the trial of the case had to be suspended until it was learned whether or not she left a will and what provision is made for the continuance of the action. The case was immediately adjourned and the jury excused. Counsel are now trying to agree upon some scheme whereby the case may be continued without a delay of several months.

Mrs. Anna Smith had been unconscious for several days, and the end came at 9 o'clock this morning. The case was known as Anna Smith versus the Board of Missions. The will disposed of about $600,000, nearly all of which was bequeathed to religious or charitable institutions.

SAW A BIG WHALE IN THE EAST RIVER

Trainmen Watched Him Swim Up the Stream into the Sound.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 26.—The crew of a freight train at Whitestone Landing this morning saw a large whale swimming in the East River. It had evidently been down in the direction of New-York, and was returning.

The trainmen say they saw the whale blow several times.

With Station Agent Edward Cooley they climbed up the coal run of the Central Forge Works, from which point they were enabled to keep the whale in view until it turned around Fort Schuyler and entered the Sound. The men say the animal was a monster.

Higher Taxes in Queens County.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 26.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has completed the apportionment of the county taxes among the various towns and Long Island City. The result is pleasing in some quarters and quite the opposite in others.

In Long Island City the rate upon $100 has been decreased 10 cents; in North Hempstead there has been an increase of 42 cents, while in the other towns there has been an increase as follows: Oyster Bay, 30 cents; Hempstead, 24 cents; Newtown, 8 cents, and Flushing and Jamaica each 6 cents.

The large increase in North Hempstead has been caused by road improvements and other unusual items that had to be inserted in the budget. In the other towns the cause of the increase is the expensive macadam road building.

Fined the Blind Man $5.

George Debries, the blind man who on Tuesday left the Home for the Blind, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, saying he was going to church, and who later in the day got into a fight and caused two policemen no end of trouble, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and fined $5.

IN GREAT NEED OF ASSISTANCE

The Suffering in Boyd County and Other Parts of Nebraska Is Very Great—Measures for Giving Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Private advices received in Washington from the drought-stricken section of Nebraska state that a somewhat more cheerful feeling exists among the sufferers than has prevailed for several weeks past. This is due largely, however, to anticipations of relief yet to come from the East and other more fortunate parts of the country, and, if the streams of bounty that now seem to be opening should be closed, their condition would be indeed pitiable.

The Rev. J. W. Robinson, representing the North Nebraska Conference Relief Commission and Home Missionary Society, has just returned to Omaha from a trip to the Cities of Bay City, Detroit, Boston, New-York, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Cincinnati, and Chicago, in the course of which he received in supplies and money, including pledges, from $6,000 to $8,000. Local organizations which followed his visits to these several places promise to continue the work which is so necessary to the relief of the unfortunate settlers.

The case of the residents of Boyd County is typical of all those inhabiting the afflicted territory. The county was settled in 1891. The Spring of 1892 found the people breaking sod and planting their first crop. But very little of the soil was under cultivation, and therefore only enough was raised to supply immediate needs. The year 1893 gave from a third to a half crop, while the crops for 1894 were a total failure. The people are in need, and some are actually suffering, and unless aid is received at once many more will suffer. All that is asked is enough to sustain life through the Winter. Boyd County is forty miles from a railroad.

The American Express Company will receive and forward, free of charge, any gifts of money, clothing, or provisions for the relief of the drought sufferers in Nebraska. No single merchandise shipment must exceed 100 pounds in weight, and all such shipments are to be addressed to the Chairman or other officer of some reliable relief committee for drought sufferers.

MORE MONEY FOR PROSECUTIONS

FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS APPROPRIATED $185,050.

The Board of Estimate Apportions Money to the Register, Courts, and Other Departments.

Mayor-elect Strong again was present when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday to resume consideration of the final estimates in the Mayor's office.

Mayor Gilroy explained frequently to Mr. Strong the details of various estimates as they were brought forward.

The District Attorney's estimate was first considered. Col. Fellows asked that the allowance for last year of $176,970 be increased to $185,050. This was made necessary, he explained, by the extraordinary Grand Jury, and also the extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Col. Fellows said:

"It would not be compatible with public interests to disclose at present just how the money will be expended in the prosecution of the bribery cases, but that a large amount of money is necessary is beyond a doubt. Why, it cost $80,000 to prosecute the Aldermanic cases. I shall set my face like flint against paying in the future exorbitant fees for experts—medical and others—called by the State in important trials."

When asked by Mayor Gilroy what extra amount was requisite for a proper prosecution of the cases, he replied that $25,000 was a low figure.

Col. Fellows asked that this $25,000 be added to the $15,000 he had asked for in the provisional estimate to the account of the contingent fund. Mayor Gilroy said he was in favor of granting sufficient money to cover all extra expenses which also would be expended for the prosecution of election frauds.

The District Attorney asked that the salary list be increased from $131,970 to $145,000. He explained that some employes were now being paid out of the contingent fund, and he wanted their salaries to come out of the salary fund.

The District Attorney finally received $185,050, the full amount he asked for.

The Surrogate's office received $147,290. Of this sum $3,000 was for additional recording clerks.

The Superior Court received the amount fixed by law, $160,000, and the Common Pleas the same sum. The Supreme Court estimate was laid over.

The Register's office received $130,250. The decrease in the earnings of the office was ascribed to the development of the title guarantee companies.

Police Justices Burke, Ryan, and Taintor appeared as a delegation from the Board of Police Justices. They pleaded hard for an extra interpreter, but the Board of Estimate at first turned a deaf ear to them.

Justice Ryan said that when sitting in the Harlem and Morrisania Police Courts a bootblack had to be used as an interpreter.

"That is a travesty on justice," said Mayor Gilroy.

"It is a fact, nevertheless," said Justice Taintor.

The interpreter asked for was finally allowed, as was also an assistant clerk for Special Sessions. The total amount allowed was $210,400.

When the Sheriff's office was considered, Sheriff-elect Tamsen stepped forward and said he was at the service of the board. He was pleasantly received and invited to make suggestions. The sum of $132,132 was appropriated.

The Finance Department received $238,900. Controller Fitch asked for and received $5,000 to be used to pay an expert.

"Do you want an expert in connection with the recent charge that there were irregularities in the office regarding the bonds?" asked the Mayor.

"Oh, no. There is nothing in those charges. I thought it would be well to have an expert go over the books if I wanted him at any time. Perhaps I may never call in his services," said the Controller.

The board will meet again to-day.

Troubled by His Conscience.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A conscience contribution of $118.41, in a letter postmarked New-York City, was received at the Treasury Department to-day and placed to the credit of the Conscience Fund.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Mela Fireproof Partition Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Ferdinand H. Mela, Christian G. Norman, and Nathan Kohn, of New-York City.

The Sodus Co-operative Creamery Company of Sodus, Wayne County; capital, $4,500. Directors—J. P. Butts, George J. Boyd, E. W. Danford, Rowland Robinson, and others of Sodus.

The St. Johnsville Agricultural Works of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry P. Bellinger, Otis Williams, and Otto Bellinger, of St. Johnsville, Emma S. Van Deusen and Edwin S. Van Deusen, of Port Plain.

The Southampton Brick and Tile Company of Southampton, Suffolk County; capital, $10,000. Directors—William T. Graham, William F. Halsey, William N. Seely, James E. Jennings, and H. M. Howell, of Southampton.

The Flushing and College Point Electric Railway Company, to construct and operate a street surface road in and between the villages of Flushing and College Point; capital, $125,000. Directors—Daniel Odell, E. Bayard Halstead, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Houston, Victor K. McElheny, Jr., Frank A. Dillingham, Philip P. Kobbe, Harvey Romer, and Charles Snow Kellogg, of New-York City.

Court Assignments. Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENT.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1895. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald, S.	June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, } Surrogates.

THE SUIT OF JOHN BERGENSEN DISMISSED

He Wanted $10,000 for Being Impressed into Haiti's Navy.

The suit of John Bergensen of 473 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, against Johannes Haustedt of Haustedt, Jimenez & Co., ship brokers of New-York, and Admiral Cooper and Capt. Compton of Hippolyte's Haitian Navy, to recover $10,000 damages on the allegation that he was impressed into the Haitian Navy, was up before Justice Bartlett, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Admiral Cooper is in Haitian waters, and Capt. Compton is dead. The Admiral had not been served with the summons and complaint.

Bergensen alleges that, in April, 1889, he agreed with Haustedt to go as a marine engineer to the West Indies, to serve upon American steamers under Capt. Compton for not more than six months at $250 a month. He and twenty-three others sailed for Haiti on the steamer George W. Clyde, and reached the harbor of Cape Haitien April 17. The Alto Bonito and Jacmel, two of Hippolyte's naval squadron, were then there.

Capt. Compton and Admiral Cooper boarded the Clyde, and Bergensen claims he was forced to board the Alto Bonito and sign papers to serve as an engineer, but did so only after force was used.

Justice Bartlett refused to allow Bergensen to give any statements made by Admiral Cooper, as he had failed to establish any connection between Admiral Cooper and Haustedt. Justice Bartlett dismissed the complaint, as the conspiracy between the two defendants had not been proved.

Man Killed at Tower Hill Station.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Dec. 26.—An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, was caught between a train and the platform at the Tower Hill station of the rapid-transit railroad at 4:50 o'clock this morning and was almost instantly killed.

The only clue to his identity was a letter addressed to Thomas E. Burtis, Syosset, L. I., which had not been mailed.

Legal Notices.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York City, defendant.—In pursuance of an order, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the receiver duly appointed of all the property of the above named defendant, the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New-York City, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest of said American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of, in, and to the following-described premises, to wit:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, south of the Village of West Farms, and west of and adjoining the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, described as follows, viz.: Beginning

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Isaac L. Rice Criticises the Olcott-Earle Reading Plan.

THREE REASONS URGED AGAINST IT

The Plan Based on Delusive Figures, Fixed Charges Largely Increased, and An Inadequate Treasury.

Isaac L. Rice issued a statement yesterday afternoon in opposition to the Olcott-Earle plan for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Mr. Rice says that he opposese the plan for many reasons, the most important of which are: first, because it is based on delusive figures; second, because it makes an enormous increase of fixed charges prior to the general mortgage interest, and third, because it provides a ridiculously inadequate treasury reserve. These three points are taken up separately and discussed in detail. Mr. Rice gives figures to support his allegation that the figures given in the prospectus of the plan are erroneous and misleading.

Mr. Rice says: "We must also look in the face the fact that the new subway in Philadelphia will require annual interest to the extent of about $120,000 for the first few years, and to a much larger amount at a subsequent period, when the sinking fund comes into operation. And in general allowance must be made for those future charges, which by the terms of the prospectus may, 'in case of absolute necessity,' be made prior to the general mortgage interest from time to time as the occasion arises. From all this it is a conservative estimate that the adoption of the plan will mean an increase of fixed charges superior to general mortgage bonds of some $2,500,000 per annum, an increase which will be offset only by a reduction of the present annual equipment payment to the extent of about $950,000, until new equipment will again be required and charges for that purpose again be incurred. Against this alarming increase of charges the committee offers nothing in the way of a prospect of increased earnings.

"Attention is called in the prospectus of the committee," remarks Mr. Rice, in conclusion, "to the fact that, in addition to these so-called resources, the company will be permitted to make a further issue of general mortgage bonds to the extent of $10,-303,000, in 1898. Without discussing this factor, it is enough to say that, if the plan is adopted, there will be no earthly chance for the company to live until 1896. The admitted deficit for the first eleven months of this year is over $2,500,000, and it is quite probable that the real deficit is much greater; last year, for instance, it was stated to be $302,000, while, in reality, it was over $6,000,000, and in 1893, the announced surplus of over $3,000,000 proved to be totally imaginary. Without a radical change of the methods and measures of which the adoption of the plan must be deemed an approval, there can be no reason for hoping that, by means of the resources furnished, the company will pull through 1895, much less through 1896 and 1897, so as to enable it to reach the period when the further borrowing of $10,000,000 with the corresponding increase of charges is relied upon to make it prosperous.

THE NEW ADIRONDACK ROAD.

Opposition to Allowing Any Line to Cross State Forest Lands.

Strong opposition is developing to the application recently made to the State Land Board for a right of way across State lands in the Adirondack region for a railroad, which it is proposed to build from North Creek to Long Lake. The point is made that it is the expressed will of the people, as evidenced by a large vote at the last election, that no more railroads shall be built across State lands in the Adirondack forests.

The application for the new road's right of way is also said to be in conflict with the opinion of the Attorney General. The fact is recalled that when Dr. W. Seward Webb was building his Adirondack railroad and made a similar application, the Attorney General, in an opinion presented to the State Land Board, and sustained by its members, held that the board did not have the right to make such a grant, and Dr. Webb's application was refused. As a consequence Dr. Webb was compelled to build his railroad over lands purchased by him from parties other than the State.

The further argument is used that no recommendation in favor of the present application has been made by the Forest Commission, by the Railroad Commission, or by any State officer. The members of the State Land Board are apparently not disposed to indulge in a hasty determination of this question.

Baltimore City Railways.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The report that the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company and the Baltimore Traction Company, each of which operates several lines of cable and trolley street cars, are to be consolidated, is not credited here. Gov. Frank Brown, President of the latter company, denies that there is any such scheme on foot, although his company is apparently willing to make the change. Gov. Brown thinks that it would be a good plan to consolidate all the street-car lines in the city, but does not consider that such an arrangement can be brought about. "It ought to be done, and will be done eventually, I am sure," said the Governor, "not only in the interest of the companies, but also in the interest of the public. But the present owners of the City Passenger Company are opposed to it, and, consequently, nothing will be done while they remain in their present state of mind, unless, indeed, their stock should pass into other hands, which will probably not happen."

The stockholders of the City Passenger Company are receiving dividends of from 8 to 10 per cent. on their investment, and none of the stock can be bought.

Railway Matters in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The sub-committee of the transcontinental and trans-Missouri lines appointed by the general meeting of the railroads to consider the adjustment of round-trip rates to California was in session all day to-day. The work was of a routine character, and was so far completed that the committee will be able to make a report at to-morrow's general meeting which, it is believed, will prove satisfactory to all concerned. With this question disposed of, the work of organizing a general committee or committees will go on more rapidly, though there is little chance that the beginning of the new year will see the task completed. In the meantime, rates are being maintained by tacit agreement remarkably well all over the country.

A circular was to-day received by the trunk lines advising them not to carry out the agreement recently made to increase the rate on dry goods from New-York to Chicago from 50 cents to 65 cents a hundred. Influenced by the complaints of shippers, several of the trunk-line Presidents refused to sign the agreement, and of course this rendered it, for all practical purposes, worthless.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Following is a statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: Lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, for November, as compared with the same month in 1893, show an increase in gross earnings of $177,-704.77; decrease in expenses, $38,719.96; increase in net earnings, $211,424.73.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, for November, as compared with the same month in 1893, show an increase in gross earnings of $287,767.24; decrease in expenses, $91,003.67; increase in net earnings, $378,-856.91.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "William H. Mills, land agent of the Southern Pacific Company, says that the construction of an electrical railroad from Merced to the Yosemite Valley is an assured fact. The capital stock will be $2,500,-000 and will be taken for the most part by Chicago capitalists."

—Myron T. Herrick, Chairman of the Cleveland committee for the reorganization of the Valley Railway of Ohio, says that the story sent from Baltimore to the effect that his committee was treating with the Baltimore and Ohio to have them reorganize the Valley is untrue.

—Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, denies that that company proposes to enlarge the Union Tunnel, between the Union Station, in Baltimore, and the western city limits, to accommodate four tracks.

—Some of the members of the Atchison Reorganization Committee hope to be able to complete the outlines of a plan of reorganization by the latter part of this week.

—Stockholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway will hold a special meeting in Kingston, Ontario, on Jan. 10 to discuss the company's affairs.

—Protests from merchants have induced the trunk line authorities to make no change in the classification of dry goods on Jan. 1, as was proposed.

—There were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending the 22d inst., 18,098 loaded cars, an increase of 69 over the previous week.

—Vice Chairman Donald of the Central Traffic Association has requested the rate clerks to meet in St. Louis on Jan. 8, to adjust rates.

—There will be a hearing on the application for a separate receivership for the Oregon Short Line, in Portland, Oregon, on Jan. 15.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND'S DEATH

Her Companion During Her Illness Repudiates Hetty Green's Charge That She Was Poisoned.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 26.—Edward D. Mandell of this city refuses to be interviewed concerning the charges preferred by Mrs. Green. Concerning the story that Sylvia Ann Howland, Hetty's aunt, from whom she inherited considerable of her property, came to her death by poisoning, Mrs. Keziah R. Price, who was Miss Howland's constant companion for some time previous to her death, and who was present at the deathbed, says there is no truth in it. Mrs. Price, who is now about eighty years of age, retains her mental faculties perfectly, and distinctly recalls the incidents connected with Miss Howland's death.

For a number of years before her death, she says, Miss Howland was in feeble health and required constant care. She had the best of attendance, and her physician, Dr. Gordon, was one of the best known of his profession in this vicinity. During Miss Howland's last days, Dr. Gordon injected morphine to a considerable extent, and Hetty at one time expressed the belief that death was hastened by the excessive use of the drug. This impression, however, was not shared by the other members of the household, and no one at the time expressed the least suspicion that Miss Howland was poisoned.

Dr. Gordon, Miss Howland's physician, has been dead for a number of years.

THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK NOT INJURED

Customers Not Alarmed by a Story of Troubles Met and Overcome Long Ago.

Publication in this city yesterday of troubles met and overcome last Summer by the Mount Morris Bank, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, caused no apprehension in Harlem. Deposits in the bank were greatly in excess of withdrawals, its customers looking upon the story as an old one which is now of no interest, except historically.

The bank had incurred losses owing to the universal depreciation of securities in the last eighteen months. When Banking Superintendent Preston examined the bank last July he found the Directors more than willing to set its affairs right. It appeared, on further examination, that money ought to be provided as a guard against danger. The stockholders thereupon subscribed $125,000, $168,000 of paper was written off, and the management of the bank was changed.

This was all known among banks and at the Clearing House months ago. Indication of the feeling of bankers in the matter was furnished when the American Exchange Bank offered to supply the Mount Morris with $1,000,000 if a run were threatened. None came, although bank customers knew of an assessment on the stock.

Since that time the bank has done a safe business. It expects its share of prosperity with banking revival. For these reasons its officers consider that there was no excuse for yesterday's publication, for it had in it no element of news or of present interest.

Intimations that Superintendent Preston entered into collusion with bank officers to hush the matter and permitted false statements while the accounts were repaired were earnestly denied by Mr. Preston yesterday. He said he had granted the bank no unusual favors, and that its ready compliance with his demands showed that it had character and substance behind it. Although the facts were not kept secret from bankers and others entitled to know them, publication at that time could only have been harmful. President Payne also denied collusion.

Still No Driveway Architect.

Frederick Law Olmsted's letter to the Park Board, declining to act as landscape architect for the Harlem River Driveway, was placed on file at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday.

President Clausen wanted the question of employing another landscape architect disposed of at once, but the matter was postponed at the suggestion of Commissioner Tappen.

The board received from the Sergeants and Roundsmen of the Park police a request for an appropriation of $5,000 for car fares while they are on duty, the new Constitution prohibiting them from riding free. As they have to visit parks in various parts of the city they ask for $15 a month for each Sergeant and Roundsman. The application was laid over until the next meeting of the board.

London's Terrible Overcrowding.

From The London Saturday Review.

Mr. Asquith gave some remarkable statistics last week at the Queen's Hall, London, regarding metropolitan government. There are thirty Boards of Poor Law Guardians in London, who, says Mr. Asquith, have to administer relief to about 100,000 persons. They are also charged with the care of about 10,000 children. There are forty-three metropolitan Vestries, whose duty it is to look after the conditions of life of 4,500,000 people, living in about 500,000 houses, stretching over nearly 2,000 miles of streets. The overcrowding in London is terrible. There are about 400,000 persons living in homes of one room, and 800,-000 "living two or more in a single room." In Clerkenwell and Whitechapel "over one-third of the population live more than two in a room." With regard to the inspection of workshops, Mr. Asquith finds that only five out of forty-three Vestries and district boards in London have appointed Inspectors "specially and exclusively" for the purpose. In Lambeth, with a population of 275,000 there is not a single public bath. In St. Pancras, with a population of 234,-000, there is no public library. In Bethnal Green and Mile End there is neither a public bath nor a public library.

SQUANDERED A FORTUNE

Charles S. Osborn Explains How He Spent $100,000 Last Year.

CANNOT SUPPORT HIS FAMILY NOW

In Supplementary Proceedings He Says Even His Watch Is in Pawn—Thinks He Owes About $100,000.

Charles S. Osborn, until recently a member of the firm of John Osborn, Son & Co., dealers in champagnes at 45 Beaver Street, told yesterday how he had spent $100,000 in a year. Osborn is a prominent clubman in Brooklyn. It was in supplementary proceedings before Myer J. Stein, as referee, in an attempt by Arnold Hefner to force Osborn to pay a judgment for $788.40, that this testimony was given.

When Osborn withdrew from the firm he assigned all his property to the firm for money due by him to the concern. The judgment was obtained on a note for $750 given on Aug. 7, 1894, to V. Haurie-Emes, payable at 45 Beaver Street or the Colonial Bank, which went to protest and was subsequently assigned to Hefner.

Osborn was examined by Lawyer Wales F. Severance. He said he was a married man and had lived at the Hotel Regent, in Brooklyn, until the building was destroyed. Then he moved to Remsen Street.

His family expenses, he testified, were from $16,000 to $18,000 a year, which included the keeping of a carriage and the expenses of his wife, who moved in the best society in Brooklyn. His mother, who had owned the principal share of the wine firm, was now dead, and he had an income from her estate. This year his income from the estate was a sixth of $140,000, but he was in debt to the firm and had been so ever since he became a clerk, in 1875.

Lawyer Severance asked the witness about how much he had spent last year.

"Oh!" replied Osborn, with easy grace; "about $100,000."

"How did you spend it?" asked the lawyer.

"Some in business," replied Osborn, "and some in other ways."

The "other ways" was explained by the witness to mean in extravagant living. He went into particulars in the most nonchalant and good-natured manner.

"Didn't you often spend $1,000 in one night?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh! no," said Osborn, "not as much as that, say $500 a night, that would be nearer the truth."

"Could you remember in the morning whether you had spent $500 or $1,000?"

"Oh, I never was so 'tight' as that, but after thinking it over, it is possible that I have spent $1,000 in one night."

"How much do you owe now?"

"Oh, let me see," said Osborn.

He gazed meditatively at the ceiling for a few moments, and then said nonchalantly that he thought about $100,000. Most of this money was due the firm. He said that the manager of his mother's estate had insisted upon his leaving the firm.

An offer was made to him of $1,000 cash and $500 a month as salary, and he accepted the offer and assigned his interest in the firm, his property on Central Park West, his interest in his mother's estate, and his life insurance policy.

When he left the firm, he said, he owed the concern $40,000. A judgment for $38,323 was entered by the firm against him Dec. 13.

"What was this judgment for?" asked the examiner.

"For notes I had drawn."

"Did you sign the firm's name without authority?"

"I did."

"Wasn't that forgery?"

"No, I think not."

"You said that you intended to start in business Jan. 1. What is your capital?"

"I have none; not a cent. I expect to do a commission trade."

Osborn said that he had spent large sums of money on women friends, making them presents of diamonds, jewelry, horses, and carriages. He now had no means and no property, and said he had not contributed to the support of his family for the past three months because he was unable.

All his jewelry had been pawned. His gold watch, which cost $250, was pawned for $30.

The lawyer then read a list of judgments against Osborn, which the latter said was correct, but he did not believe he would ever be able to settle any of them. He said that he had been examined in supplementary proceedings a number of times, and that Assistant District Attorney Hennessey had been appointed receiver of his property.

"I met him down town," said Osborn, "and he was introduced to me. He said: Do you know I have been appointed receiver for you?' I said that I had heard of it. He said: 'What is there for me to receive?' and I replied: 'I don't know.'"

"Have you any claims?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes," replied Osborn, "Berry Wall owes me $550."

"Did you have any security?"

"He gave me a warehouse receipt for his furniture, which was in storage, but when he told me he couldn't pay I gave the receipt back to him. I believe he has a small salary from E. B. Cutler & Co., stock brokers, who employ him to bring in customers, but in these hard times I don't think he makes much money."

The examination will be continued Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.

Man's Most Useful Work.

The Suez Canal is characterized by Mr. Mulhall, in the current Contemporary Review, as "by far the most important [waterway] in the world, and perhaps the most useful work ever made by man. It shortens the voyage between Europe and the East by one-third, thus enabling two vessels to do the work of three, and its traffic has increased 54 per cent. in ten years," from 7,120,000 gross tonnage and 5,070,000 net tonnage in 1882 to 10,870,000 and 7,710,000, respectively, in 1892. In 1892, 76 per cent. of the vessels were British, and the profits of the company in the same year amounted to £1,440,000, after deducting working expenses.

Alfred Tennyson and His Pipe.

Striking testimony to the late Laureate's devotion to "my Lady Nicotine" is furnished by a letter to Mrs. Gladstone, written in October, 1876, and a fac simile of which appears in the Christmas double number of The Strand Magazine in an interesting article by Mr. J. Holt Schooling:

My Dear Mrs. Gladstone: On Monday, then, if all be well. As you are good enough to say that you will manage anything rather than lose my visit, will you manage that I may have my pipe in my own room whenever I like? Yours ever,

A. TENNYSON.

Irresistible Humor of England.

From The Westminster Gazette.

In the discussion which took place at the Court of Common Council on the proposal to allow a Christmas party to be held in the Guildhall, the following amusing remarks were made:

Mr. Ellis—We shall have Mr. Labouchère applying next for the use of the hall for a doll show.

Mr. A. C. Morton, M. P.—No; he will not want it for a doll show, as he is going to have the House of Lords for that purpose. [Loud laughter.]

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Transactions in Down-Town Property.

TWO NASSAU STREET CORNERS SOLD

The One at Liberty Street Brings $112 and That at Pine Street $204 Per Square Foot—Auction Offerings.

Two of the largest transactions in city realty ever had were concluded yesterday, the total amount involved being nearly $2,500,000. One was the purchase, through Mr. John N. Golding, by Messrs. Flake & Dowling, of the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets for $1,050,000 cash. The plot measures 79.6 feet on Nassau Street, 112 on Liberty Street, 90 on the westerly side, and 109.5 on the southerly. It contains in all 9,358 square feet. This makes the price at the rate of over $112 per square foot.

The property was bought of Mr. Charles A. Macy. It had formerly been held by the firm of Corlies & Macy. It was bought in two portions by them, the first, comprising the corner and covering about two-thirds the area of the plot, in January, 1881, for $185,000. The adjoining piece on Nassau Street, 25 by 95.4, was acquired in January, 1885, for $98,500, thus making the total cost $283,500. In the meantime, property in the neighborhood has advanced rapidly in price. This particular block on Nassau Street has been regarded as especially choice property, notably since the National Bank of Commerce extended its holdings by acquiring the property of the Holland Trust Company. It paid for the latter $250,000, or about $100 per square foot. The block front is now owned by the bank and Messrs. Flake & Dowling. Mr. Macy, some months ago, refused $900,-000 for his property. Its availability as a site for a large office and store building is one of the features which gives it especial value.

The other transaction is the sale of the Duncan Building, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, at about $1,-400,000. The building is of brownstone, seven stories high, and is used for banking and other offices. The plot measures 49.5 feet on Nassau Street, 112 feet on Pine Street, 73 feet on the west, and irregular, with a jog, on the south. It contains about 6,870 square feet, making the cost at the rate of about $204 per square foot. The name of the purchaser is withheld for the present.

The Duncan Building was owned by Willan Butler Duncan, and its ownership was fought over by the lawyers at the time of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., over twenty years ago. Some creditors of the firm claimed that it was a firm asset, but an unrecorded deed was produced showing that it had been bought in Mr. Duncan's name. It has since remained in the Duncan family.

Mr. Louis M. Jones has bought of a Mrs. Osborne the Lafayette House, at 7 Lafayette Place, west side, just above Bond Street, 27.6 by 100. There is an old four-story and basement building on the site. It will be removed to make way for a business structure.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by assignee's order, the right, title, &c., of Stanley C. Kip to the property at 100 to 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 75.9 by 117.3, with three-story frame store buildings. The property is subject to $55,000 mortgages and is further subject to a life interest and an inchoate right of dower. The bidding began at $25 and was pushed up to $410, at which price the property was sold to Henry G. Curry.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, William H. Willis, referee, 424 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 475 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 61.2 by 25.1 by 59.3, four-story frame building, with one-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 258 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 225.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Straley, referee, plot at Riverdale, on west side of Bettner's Lane, 1,011 by 204 by 1,062.6 by 198.8, containing 4.73 acres. Due on judgment, $17,720.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, south side of West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, extending from St. Nicholas Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue, 148 by 49.11 by 157.10 by 51, with two-story and frame dwelling and one-story frame shop.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, William T. Gray, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 99.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½; three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $14,350.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 231 East Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,950.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Wilson L. Cannon, referee, 309 Henry Street, north side, 265 feet east of Scammel Street, 23.6 by 71.4 by 23.6 by 72, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,690.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 718.6 ft north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, by Katherine Heuser of 1,911 Fulton Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $9,000.

No. 1,047 Leggett Avenue, by Peter Egan of 789 Forrest Avenue, one-story frame dwelling; cost, $850.

Mapes Avenue, east side, 331 feet north of Samuel Street, by Michael O'Brien, three-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

Boston Avenue, north side, 121.9 feet east of Suburban Place, by James S. Bolton of 2,088 Main Street, two and one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Boulevard, east side, 25 feet north of Cathedral Avenue, by Robert E. Westcott of Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue, three-story brick tenement and store; cost, $10,000.

No. 357 West Seventeenth Street, by Andrew Myles of 314 West Eighteenth Street, four-story brick stable; cost, $16,500.

Melrose Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by William Fernschild of 1,026 Westchester Avenue, one-story frame office; cost, $400.

No. 246 Division Street, by C. A. Mouset of 4 West Twenty-first Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of Jennings Street, by Robert Pickens of 1,247 Clover Street, two two-story frame dwellings; cost, $8,000.

Nos 1,596 and 1,598 Avenue A, alterations to two five-story brick tenements and stores, by Isaac White; cost, $500.

No. 212 East Thirty-seventh Street, alterations to five-story brick workshop, by Valentine Cook; cost, $500.

Nos. 421 and 423 Eleventh Avenue, alteration to four-story brick storage house, by New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; cost, $2,500.

No. 455 West Thirty-fifth Street, alteration to four-story and basement tenement, by Bernard Duffy; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Chauncey B. Graham at $3,000, the two-story brick dwelling, 669 Pacific Street, north side, 83.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 90. To the same, at $13,200, he sold the five similar dwellings, 661 to 667A Pacific Street.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, at $1,600, the lot at the southeast corner of Jamaica and Hopkinson Avenues, 105.7½ by 119.5¾ by 100 by 85.6. To Charles E. Hearnings, at $1,000, he sold the two-story frame dwelling, 29 Thatford Street, east side, 116 feet north of Glenmore Avenue, 16 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Pacific Street; north side 185 feet east of Troy Avenue, two two-story brick dwellings, 17 by 30 each, $4,000 in all; R. B. Rasmussen, owner.

Court Street, west side, 450 feet north of Degraw Street, two five-story brick flats and stores; one, 18 by 65, one store and for five families; one, 26 by 80, two stores and for ten families; $15,000 in all; William A. Ferry, owner.

Seventy-third Street, north side, 80 feet east of Seventh Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 40, $2,055; Valentine Huhn, owner.

Neptune Avenue, south side, 21 feet east of West Fifth Street, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 35, one-story extension, 18 by 16, $2,600; Charlotte M. Van Duyn, owner.

Avenue T, northwest corner West Fourth Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 28 by 33.6, with one-story extension, 14 by 13.6, $3,500; Charles Buschman, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 174th St, 115x100.5x100x105.7; John H. Koelsch to Andrew J. Connick... $1

CROTONA PLACE, 20 South, 210.10 ft s of 171st St, 40x100; Thomas McGrath to Eugene D. McGrath..

48TH ST, 367 West; Frank A. Green to Jane Whitson..... 1

90TH ST, 302 West; DuBois Smith and wife to Frank A. Green..... 10

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 15x100.5; George Nicholas and wife to Frank A. Green..... 27,500

88TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 19.6x100.5; Edward W. Hackett to Thomas Robinson..... 1

58TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 20x50.5; John G. Norris and wife to Albert I. Sire..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 169 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.5; Sarah N. Cardozo and husband to Michael H. Cardozo... 35,000

92D ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8; Frederick A. Sprague to Lucy M. Sprague..... 1

108TH ST, s s, 252 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Bridget Cashman to Abraham Emanuel..... 12,400

MADISON AV, 1,568; Bernhard Marenzer and wife to William V. Smith. 1

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, intersection of centre line of block, between 123d and 124th Sts, 40x33; Rowland M. Hall and others to Alex. A. Jordan..... 400

121ST ST, n s, 20 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Frank M. Cronise to Anna R. Cronise..... 1

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; George W. Cottrill, referee, to Morris Steinhardt..... 15,800

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 139th St, 24.11x100; Charles J. Bough to Eben W. Roby..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 102, and 104; George F. Mounot and others to Meyer Kahn..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 54 ft s of Franklin St, 28.1x irregular; Ira De V. Warner and wife and others to the Warner Brothers' Company..... 1

CHATHAM ST, 82, one-fourth part; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Mathilde R. Griffith..... 1

PARK ROW, 82, one-half part; Mathilde R. Griffith to H. Henry Rader..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, one-twelfth part; same to Loule B. Rader and others.. 1

MULBERRY ST, 234 and 236; John G. Jenney and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

BURROWS ST, Lots 53 and 54, map of property of Thomas R. Morcein and other property, one-half part; Charles E. Crowell and wife to Ada W. Rasines..... 35,000

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736, and Perry St, 128 and 130; executors of Clinton Gilbert to Morris Steinhardt..... 60,500

39TH ST, 414 West; Sophia Mayer to John G. Jenney..... 1

135TH ST, 175 ft w s, 6th Av, 20x119.5x20.5x115.5; Mary Dymock to John Hardy..... 22,000

39TH ST, 412, West; Jonas Weil and others to John G. Jenney..... 1

90TH ST, 302 West; Frank A. Green to George Nicholas..... 27,500

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; John J. Brady and wife to Henry Shopper..... 10

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 87.6x irregular; Marla Grosse to Henry Mertens..... 1

142D ST, s s, 532.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x80; Augustus Gareiss and wife to Anna Krooss..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONOWITZ, Paulina, to John C. Orr; s s of Monroe St, 100 ft w of Pike St (installments)..... $1,500

BROADBENT, Bessie F., and another to Edgar R. Marston; e s of Decatur Av, 124.4 ft s of Suburban St, 1 year..... 600

BUNCE, Anna M., and another to Emma A. Fulton; s of 11th Av, 50 ft n of 173d St, 1 year..... 2,000

CROHN, Leah, to New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Marmion Av, Lot 176, map of East Tremont (installments)..... 750

CUTTING, Walter, and wife to Clifford A. Hand, executor; 15, 17, and 19 Williams St, 1 year..... 5,000

CLARK, Mary B., and another to New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 165th St, 376 ft e of Boston Av (installments)..... 1,000

CORD, Margaretta, to Herbert San Wagenen; n s of 70th St, 220 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 21,050

CARROLL, Richard, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n w corner of South and Jackson Sts, 1 year... 2,000

DOSCHER, Franz C., to Baker, Gray & Co; n s of 63d St, 206 ft e of First Av, 1 year..... 423

DEGENER, Sophia E., and another to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; n s of 38th St, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 32,500

ETTLINGER, Louis, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 22d St, 280 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 45,000

GRIFFITH, Mathilde R., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82 Park Row, 6 years..... 20,000

GREEN, Frank A., to George Nicholas; n s of 48th St, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

SAME to Jane Wilkinson; s s of 90th St, 90 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 2,500

JOSEPH, Sarah, to Fannie Falk; n s of 64th St, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 15,000

JOHNSTON, Martha, to Joseph C. Peyton; 42 Leroy St, 1 year..... 1,000

KROOS, Anna, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 142 St, 532.6 ft e of Alexander Av, old line, 3 years..... 12,000

LEVY, Henrietta, and another to M. W. Bosland and another, trustees; s s of 64th St, 194 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to Alice C. Butterworth; s s of 64th St, 194 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 1,000

MORNBERGER, Emily, to Christine Zobelt; e s of Tinton Av, 82 ft s of Horne St, 3 years..... 2,000

MOORE, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Madison Av, 33.10 ft n of 104th St, 1 year..... 400

PINCHBECK, J. Arthur, and wife to Therese Bertin; w s of Grant Av, 105.6 ft s of 162d St, 1 year..... 4,200

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to William Weiss; s s of Elmwood Place, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 3,500

SATENSTEIN, Betsey, and another to the East Side Bank; s w corner of Delancey and Pitt Sts, demand.. 5,000

SMITH, Charles W., and wife to Louis Diebold, executor; Lot 273, map of East Tremont, 3 years.... 1,500

STEINHARDT, Morris, to John S. Dickerson and others, executors; 730 to 736 Greenwich St, 128 and 130 Perry St, 5 years..... 45,375

SCHIMEL, Philip, and wife to Moses Goodman and another; s s of 61st St, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 5,000

STERNBERG, Isaac E., to Abraham Sternberg; n s of 104th St, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,000

THORNTON, Margaret F., to James Saxton; n s of 100th St, 270 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WEBSTER, Eliza O., and another to The Assured Building-Loan Association; Audubon Av, s w corner of 182d St, installments..... 5,000

WALLACH, Karl M., to Moses K. Wallach; s s of 79th St, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIERSACK, Christian, to Solomon Jacobs..... $3,250

CHEDSEY, Nathan A., executor of Samuel C. Mott, to The East Side Bank..... 5,000

JACKSON, Katharine R., and others to K. R. Jackson and others (three mortgages)..... 41,145

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Andrew W. Smith..... 9,032

OTTMANN, William, to William Ottmann and another, guardian, and others..... 39,000

OLIVER, Leon, to Mary Mott..... 10,000

SNITZER, Hyman, to Mary E. SHREVE..... 800

SPERLING, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 8,000

WARRA, Anna, to David Mayer Brewing Company..... 400

TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane, executor..... 1

HENRY McSHANE Manufacturing Company to Gustav Blass..... 1

HIRSH, Jacob, to M. Johnsen..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BEADLESTON & WOERZ to Eberhard and William Volk; 200 6th Av and part of 101 West 14th St, 5 years..... $14,000

STEMME, Henry, and another to Margaret Morrissey; 1,959 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 950-1,000

THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK to William Sohmer; 1 and 3 3d Av, basement, 5 years..... 2,000-2,400

WETMORE, Francis G., executor and trustee, and others to Beadleston & Woerz; 200 6th Av and part of 101 West 14th St, 5 years... 14,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

7TH AV, 5, 33d St, West, 235; William E. Deane against Kate V. Deane and others, (partition.)

CHERRY ST, 336; Samuel Caskel against Lena Rosenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

145TH ST AND BOULEVARD, s e corner of 145th St, s s, 175 ft e of Public Drive, 100 ft front; Albert Meldon against Angela M. Devlin and others, (action to set aside mortgage and to declare lien.)

89TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Western Boulevard, 60 ft front; Edwin A. Cruikshank against William A. Wells and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

100TH ST, w s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50 ft front; James G. Barrett against Jefferson Wilmurt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

102D ST AND MANHATTAN AV, n e corner; William E. Lyon against Van Orden Brothers, owners and contractors..... $1,639

SAME PROPERTY; same against same..... 565

EAGLE AV, e s, 425 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72; William Stricker against Riel & Co., owners; Fritz Peterson, contractor..... 23

SAME PROPERTY; John Humburger against same..... 25

102D ST, West, 71 to 77; John F. Egan against Cecelia C. McKenna, owner; James McKenna, contractor. 110

7TH AV, 723; John McCaroon against Thomas W. Conkling, owner and contractor..... 1,264

SAME PROPERTY; John E. Currie against same..... 1,617

2D AV, 687 and 689; Meyer Schnesi against Annie Harris, owner; S. Stotarsky, contractor..... 35

SAME PROPERTY; A. Sagalowitz against same..... 241

2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24.8 ft front; Louis Oldsheim against same..... 155

78TH ST AND 2D AV, n w corner; William Kerby against Thomas Donlan, owner; J. J. Benson, contractor..... 150

INTERVALE AV, e s, 119 ft n of Home St, 100 ft front; Hillson, Adams & Co. against Annie M. Leary, owner and contractor..... 52

SENATOR VILAS REFUSES TO TAKE A FEE

He Says He Cannot Accept Compensation from Wisconsin as Counsel.

Gov. Peck of Wisconsin has received the following letter from Senator William F. Vilas:

Washington, Dec. 15.

The Hon. George W. Peck, Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

My Dear Governor: I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., desiring me to present my account as special counsel for the State in the litigation known as the "Treasury cases," in order that you may fix my compensation, as the statute requires. My service has been rendered while holding a salaried office of high public trust, conferred on me by the people of the State of Wisconsin. Besides, in the election campaign preceding my employment as counsel I argued to the people the right of the State to recover the interest on deposits retained by the Treasurers, and was in a sense called upon by your engagement to maintain that right before the tribunals of justice in the State.

In truth, a sense of public duty was the controlling motive of my service. Regular employment under the statutes was necessary, or at least fitting, to my proper position as a representative of the State in the litigation; but whatever may be the legal right, and without entering upon any discussion, I am unwilling to claim or receive professional compensation for the services I rendered under the circumstances mentioned, and it would be contrary to the views and conduct I have always maintained in respect to public obligations. I therefore pray your leave to decline to submit my bill and thereby to dismiss the matter. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

The Clubman Was Not a Gambler.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An interesting

TOO COSTLY BY MILLIONS

Old Plans for Rapid Transit Cannot Be Carried Out.

ENGINEER PARSONS HAS A NEW ONE

Separate Tracks for Local and Express Service — Elm Street Better than Broadway— Questions of Cost.

A meeting of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners that was of more than ordinary interest was held in their offices at 258 Broadway yesterday afternoon. The main feature of it was the engineer's report practically deciding against all the old plans and recommending something entirely new.

When Alexander E. Orr, the President, opened the meeting there were present Commissioners Seth Low, William Steinway, John Claflin, John H. Inman, and Henry R. Beekman; Albert D. Boardman, counsel; William B. Parsons, chief engineer, and Edward M. Shepard, who is to succeed Mr. Beekman when the latter goes on the bench next Tuesday.

Shortly after the meeting was begun Secretary Delafield read a communication from Hugh N. Camp and others calling attention to the suggestions of J. J. R. Croves, a civil engineer, regarding proposed routes. This was an extensive paper, and included a diagram which recommended the construction of a single line fourteen miles in length, running as follows:

Beginning at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and running in tunnel to Manhattan Street; thence by viaduct along Manhattan Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to Lexington Avenue, and thence by viaduct through buildings half way between Third and Lexington Avenues to Fiftieth Street, with transfer stations at One Hundred and Fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, from the elevated and cable roads on such avenues; thence crossing the north end of the Grand Central Station and to 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, and then parallel to Fifth Avenue to Twelfth Street by inclosed steel viaduct, and then diverting to the avenue line to the east to Fourth Street, and thence down Lafayette Place and Elm and Centre Streets to the Brooklyn Bridge; thence passing east of the World Building and down William Street to Exchange Place, or, better yet, going through the block between William and Nassau Streets to Wall Street; then through the block of old and low buildings to Beaver Street and across the Bowling Green and other old buildings to West Street, and up West Street past the New-Jersey ferries to Christopher Street, and thence by Tenth Street to connection with the stem line at Twelfth Street.

The next and the important business of the secret session was the consideration of the report of William B. Parsons, the chief engineer.

He contended that the cost of carrying out the provisional plan of a four-track underground route in Broadway would exceed the stipulated cost of $50,000,000 by at least $15,000,000. The cross section in Broadway would be too narrow; it would be necessary to rebuild the sewers, and it would involve tunneling methods almost without precedent. Mr. Parsons objected to the double-deck plan on the ground that the streets would be kept open for a long time, the two upper tracks would not be on a solid foundation, and the distance to the lower tracks from the street level would necessitate the use of elevators.

Mr. Parsons advocated two plans, involving an expenditure of less than $50,000,000, embodying separate railroads for the local and the express service, each on a solid foundation and each independent of the other. At certain stations both roads could meet at a level. He advocated the cut and cover method of building the road, the plan of excavation taking in one-half the street at a time during the building of the local line just below the surface. The construction of the express line would be by the circular shields method. The local tunnel would have a mean width of 24 feet 6 inches, and a height of 15 feet 3 inches, large enough to permit two trains of the Manhattan Railway type to pass through. The lower express tunnels would be about 36 feet in diameter.

The engineer held that Broadway, at the best, was an awkward street to utilize, and suggested that Elm Street should be utilized if it was widened as contemplated, the route in this case being a four-track one from Union Square through Elm Street, Nassau, and Broad Street to South Ferry, with a west side double-track road from Union Square through University place, Greene, and Church Streets to City Hall.

The Broadway system, however, formed the burden of his recommendations. His report in detail is as follows:

Pursuant to your resolution of Nov. 13, 1894, instructing your Chief Engineer to report on the objections, if any exist, to the plans of construction heretofore provisionally adopted and on the objections to a "double-deck" plan, together with estimates of cost, and also for him to make such suggestions as he may deem pertinent, I now have the honor to submit the following report and estimates, which apply to the underground routes now before you:

Under the authorization conferred in the resolution passed by your board Nov. 20, I have called in Messrs. Fteley and Cooper to give me the benefit of their experience and advice in the study of the questions involved.

The objections to the provisionally-adopted plans are:

First—The cross section is entirely too small for the safe and efficient working of a rapid-transit railroad. Where fast trains will be running at close intervals throughout both day and night, it is necessary to provide more accommodations for inspectors and trackmen than is done in ordinary railway tunnels, where fewer trains are run, in order that the men may have reasonable faith in their own safety and devote their attention to the full performance of their duties. With cars similar to those used on the Manhattan Railway, a width of 50 feet in the clear between side walls is, in my opinion, the minimum that can give the required facilities; forty-four feet would be too narrow.

The standard car of the Manhattan Railway has been adopted for use in the suburban service on the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway, and on the New-York and Northern branch of the New-York Central Railroad, and, in order that the rapid-transit railway may have similar facilities for transfer for suburban business over surface railways, it appears advisable to accept such a car as the size to be run on the proposed road. Such a car requires in the tunnel a clear height of 13 feet, instead of 11 feet 6 inches, as per the adopted plans.

Second—The provisionally-adopted plans give no consideration to the question of sewers. It was shown in my report of Nov. 20, 1894, that Broadway has sewers for 62 per cent. of its length south of Fourteenth Street. With those plans, not only must these sewers be reconstructed in advance of the railway works and outside of its walls, but provision must be made for the reconstruction of sewers along the balance of the route. The reconstruction of the sewers can only be done through disturbance of the street surface. The railway and sewers would require a total width of at least 62 feet; such a width would not only occupy a large part of the vault spaces along Broadway, but would bring the excavation for the railway so close to the buildings as to require a large amount of underpinning of their foundations. Work of that description is very expensive, and is accompanied with great risk. It involves so many contingencies as to render the making of a reliable estimate almost impossible.

Third—The construction of a four-track road, as shown on the plans, without disturbing the surface of the street, involves tunnelling methods that are without precedent. The success of such methods is entirely problematical, and the great risks to all the interests invved do not justify their consideration. Broadway is not the place for experiments. The only practical method by which such a road can be constructed would be by open cut, although the objections as to requiring underpinning of the abuting buildings and the invasion of property rights would still remain.

The objections to a "double deck" plan, especialy if a clear height in each tunnel of 18 feet were required, are:

First—A much deeper excavation, keeping the street open for longer periods, due to the greater concentration of work, and involving the underpinning of foundations.

Second—The upper tracks would not be on a solid foundation and would therefore increase the vibration and noise.

Third—The distance from the street level to the platforms of the lower tracks would generally necessitate elevators.

The construction of a four-track road in Broadway by any plan will be open to many objections. Broadway is, at present, the only thoroughfare in the lower part of the city. It is lined with expensive buildings and its traffic at all times is very heavy. These conditions will inflict an increased cost on the construction of a railway, and the crowding of the work of building the latter in an already congested street must interfere with its regular business. A result equally advantageous to the city at large can be accomplished, in my opinion, by building a four-track railway from Union Square through New Elm Street to the City Hall, and thence a two-track line through Nassau and Broad Streets to the South Ferry. This can be supplemented at any time, if desired, by a two-track road from Union Square through University Place, Greene and Church Streets to the City Hall. Since the express trains would make no stops between Fourteenth Street and City Hall, the two-track road on Church Street would give the same accommodation between those points to the territory west of Broadway that the four tracks do to that east of Broadway.

If, however, you do not accept these suggestions, and decide to adhere to the Broadway route with four tracks, I submit for your consideration the following plans, which have been designed to lessen the objections stated.

The principle of the design is the treatment of the local tracks and the express tracks as separate railroads, and the construction of each double track independent of the other, so as to obtain the maximum of efficiency for both.

The former would naturally follow the undulations of the street as closely as possible, in order to have a minimum depth at the station platforms, while the express line should have shallow stations at long distances, and between these stations be run on more favorable gradients. The express stations will be located probably at City Hall and Fourteenth Street. At City Hall the platforms can be kept near the surface, and at Fourteenth Street all tracks can be brought to the same level, or a double-deck station can be constructed, as may be preferred. The double-deck station presents the advantage of a separation of the tracks at the Fourteenth Street junction, and also of a possible continuation of the method of the proposed construction as far as the Thirty-fourth Street, so as to pass the narrow portions of Broadway at Eighteenth Etreet and Twenty-eighth Street without the difficulty attending the construction of four tracks on a level. By this method there will be less interference with the vaults or private property, and, as the excavation will be at a greater distance from the house lines, there will be less necessity for underpinning.

By the plan submitted, the railway would be constructed by taking one-half of the street at a time, laying the side walls in a trench, and then turning half the arch. The other half of the tunnel would be completed later. All the material beneath this arch could be excavated after the latter was completed and the street surface restored. The lower tunnel could be constructed by means of circular shields, and, as these would be driven beneath the masonry tunnel previously constructed, there would be little danger of any movement of the ground sufficient to affect the street surface. The running of the cable railway would not be interrupted.

The material used in the construction would be of the most durable nature, as the upper tunnel would be constructed entirely of masonry, and would not be corroded as iron would be by the gases and acids and other substances with which the soil next to the surface is saturated.

This plan also presents the advantage of the city being able, in conjunction with this work or subsequently, to build pipe galleries on the haunches of the arch.

The making of an estimate in advance of detailed plans is always a difficult matter, but especially so in this case, on account of the complicated character of the work. Where buildings will have to be underpinned and property rights invaded, it is almost impossible to make reliable figures. How far property rights go with the vaults, and whether the owners can or will make any claim for compensation for their loss, or to what extent claims for other damages will be made, must be left for others to decide. To the item for the construction of the provisionally-adopted plans there must be added these additional amounts.

Having advised you that it is not reasonably practicable to build a four-track railway without disturbing the surface of the street, I make no estimate for the work done in that manner.

In the estimates herewith presented I have added a large amount for contingencies, which is intended to cover such as may arise during construction, but nothing has been allowed for property rights or damages to abutting property.

ESTIMATE No. 1.—Broadway:
Two tracks on the same level from South Ferry to Vesey Street, with a two-track loop at City Hall, one mile, to be constructed from the surface. Estimate includes construction of railway and stations, reconstruction of sewers, and the restoration of the street surface, with allowance for contingencies covering unforeseen elements of construction, and interest during construction $2,250,000

ESTIMATE No. 2.—Broadway:
Four tracks on same level, Vesey Street to Fourteenth Street, with a two-track loop at City Hall, 1.85 miles four-track, and 0.45 miles double-track line, all to be constructed from surface. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 10,800,000

ESTIMATE No. 3.—Alternate plan for Estimate No. 2:
Four tracks from Vesey Street to Fourteenth Street, as per plans submitted, with a two-track loop at City Hall; upper tunnel to be built by excavating from the surface, and the lower tunnels by tunneling; 1.85 miles four-track line and 0.45 miles double-track line. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 9,900,000

ESTIMATE No. 4.—Alternate route for No. 1 and No. 2, or No. 1 and No. 3.—New Elm Street:
Two tracks on same level, from South Ferry via Water, Broad, and Nassau Streets, to City Hall, and four tracks on same level, City Hall to Fourteenth Street via New Elm Street and Fourth Avenue, with a two-track loop at South Ferry and a two-track loop at City Hall; 1.24 miles double-track and 1.85 miles four-track line. Estimate includes same items as No. 1, except restoration of street surface in New Elm Street..... 8,250,000

ESTIMATE No. 5. Supplementary route to New Elm Street.—University Place, Church Street:
Two tracks on same level from a connection with the New Elm Street tracks at City Hall, via Chambers, Church, and Greene Street and Washington and University Places, to Fourteenth Street; 2.22 miles double track. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 5,750,000

ESTIMATE No. 6.—Broadway and Boulevard:
Four tracks from Fourteenth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; 6.34 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 15,700,000

ESTIMATE No. 7.—Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue:
Four tracks on same level, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street; 2.47 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 4,900,000

ESTIMATE No. 8.—One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street to King's Bridge:
Two-track elevated railroad; 2.34 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 1,400,000

ESTIMATE No. 9.—King's Bridge to City Limits:
Two-track railway in tunnel and on embankment; 2.1 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 1,800,000

ESTIMATE No. 10.—East side line, Fourteenth Street to Forty-fourth Street:
Four tracks on same level; 1.5 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 4,600,000

ESTIMATE No. 11.—Forty-fourth Street to Mott Haven:
Two double-track tunnels from Forty-fourth Street to Ninety-seventh Street, four-track steel viaduct to Mott Haven; 5 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 15,000,000

ESTIMATE No. 12.—Mott Haven to William's Bridge:
Two-track steel viaduct; 5.5 miles. Estimate includes same items as No. 1..... 2,600,000

ESTIMATE No. 13.—Shops, storage tracks, terminal yards, &c.:
Ten per cent. of the total estimate of the line.

The aobve estimates do not include any allowance for private property, property rights, or damages to abutting property.

The report is signed by William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, and A. Fteley and Theodore Cooper, Consulting Engineers.

After the report had been read the following resolution was offered by Mr. Claflin:

Resolved, That if the calculations of the chief engineer as to cost be confirmed, the plans heretofore considered be altered and curtailed so as to propose only such rapid-transit facilities as can surely be obtained within the limits of an expenditure of $50,000,000.

This was adopted unanimously. Mr. Low then introduced the following preamble and resolution:

In view of the fact that any conclusion with reference to the fundamental questions involved in the development of a rapid-transit system for the city carries with it far reaching consequences, and inasmuch as the report submitted by the chief engineer, with the concurrence of Messrs. Fteley and Cooper, shows that the cost of any system, if carried to the city line on both the east and west sides of the city, will exceed $50,000,000, which is the limit of expenditure named in the law under which this commission acts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the report of the chief engineer be submitted to a body of experts, five in number, with a request that they report at the earliest practicable day on these points:

First—Whether the calculations as to probable cost embodied in this report may be properly accepted by this commission as a basis for their conclusions.

Second—Whether they concur in believing the plan of construction in the Broadway proposition by the former commission unsatisfactory for the reasons assigned by the chief engineer, or for any other reasons.

Third—Whether the plan submitted by the chief engineer of treating the local and express trains as two roads, using the same stations, when they join, appears to them practicable and wise.

Fourth—Whether they can suggest any better solution of the problem before the commission than has already been brought forward.

This last question is intended to open the way for the freest possible suggestion, so that no one can say hereafter that the engineers were asked only to act upon specific questions submitted to them, but were not asked to propose of their own motion such a solution of the problem as might seem to them wise.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, as was another one introduced by Mr. Low, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the board be authorized to select the five experts to act under the foregoing resolution, and that he be requested to report the names of the persons so appointed, together with an estimate of the probable expense to be incurred by reason of the said appointments, at the next meeting of this board.

The board adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 2, when the new Mayor will have an opportunity to sit with them as a member.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Dance for the Messiah Home for Children.—Few charitable entertainments have been so successful as the dance given last night in Jaeger's Assembly Rooms, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children. Those who patronized the affair were Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. J. H. Emerson, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. George H. Fox, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. W. R. Grace, and Mrs. F. D. Grant.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Griffin in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Griffin and the Misses Griffin, who have been staying in Chicago for a few weeks, arrived in town on Monday evening. The Griffins will sail for Europe the second week in January, and will spend some time traveling on the Continent. The family was to have been accompanied by Mrs. Griffin's sister, but, owing to a change in the plans, the young woman will not sail until later, when she will be chaperoned by Mrs. J. Augustus Fremont.

—Wedding in Boston To-day.—There will doubtless be a crowd of society people in the First Church, Boston, to-day, when Miss Pauline Bancroft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bancroft, will be married to Capt. Carl Gustaf Flach of the Royal Swedish Navy. Miss Bancroft is a granddaughter of the historian, and a niece of George Abbott Jones. Capt. Flach was prominent at Newport last Summer, having been there in the Naval Training School.

—Receptions to Come.—Miss Frank D. Whitehead and Miss Duncan of 131 West Ninety-second Street, have issued cards for receptions on the first three Thursdays in January, from 4 until 7 o'clock P. M. Mrs. George Rutledge Preston of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street receives informally on Tuesdays. Mrs. Henry Herrman of 59 West Fifty-sixth Street will hold a reception on the evening of Jan. 1.

—The Rev. M. St. C. Wright Engaged.—Up-town society people are talking with a great deal of interest on the recently-announced engagement of Miss Louise Wilson of 216 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street to the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Harlem. So far as is known, the date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon.

—Miss E. M. Lindley at Old Point Comfort.—Miss E. Marguerite Lindley of the Murray Hill Hotel, well known as a teacher of Swedish physical culture, with her assistant, Miss Fogler, is spending the holidays at Old Point Comfort. Miss Fogler is a pretty young woman, who has won many admirers to her art this Winter by her graceful expositions.

—Dinner at the Metropolitan Club.—One of the pleasantest social incidents of to-morrow evening will be the dinner to be given at the Metropolitan Club by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, in honor of Henry R. Beekman, Judge-elect of the Superior Court. Covers will be laid for twenty persons, and an elaborate ménu will be served.

—Major and Mrs. T. H. Cullen to Start for Europe.—Major and Mrs.' Thomas H. Cullen and their daughter, Miss Hattie Cullen, of 52 West Seventy-second Street, will sail for Europe on the steamship Normannia on Jan. 5, for the Mediterranean, to be absent three months.

—Mrs. Sherwood to be Heard in Brooklyn.—There will be a large gathering of fashionable folk at the home of Mrs. Wardwell of 800 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, this afternoon, when Mrs. Sherwood will read in aid of the Kind Word at 3 o'clock.

—Mrs. Paul F. Munde's Reception.—Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Paul F. Munde for a reception at her town house, 20 West Forty-fifth Street, this afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, in honor of her daughter, Miss Bertha Munde.

—Dance at Sherry's.—The large ballroom at Sherry's will be the scene of a fashionable gathering of young folk on the evening of Jan. 4, when Mrs. Montgomery Hare will give a dance in honor of her daughter.

—Dinner to Miss Helen Kingsland.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles will give a dinner in honor of Miss Helen Kingsland, one of this year's most charming débutantes, on the evening of Jan. 8.

—Mrs. J. Hampden Robb to Give a Dinner.—Mrs. J. Hampden Robb will give a dinner in honor of her daughter, Miss Lulu Robb, and several débutantes, on the evening of Jan. 10.

New-Yorkers Buy Croton Point.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Croton Point, which extends out into the Hudson River a little north of this village, has been sold by John V. Cockroft of this village to a syndicate of New-York men for $500,000. The syndicate is represented in the transaction by Evarts, Choate, & Beaman, and it is understood they intend to improve the property, erect a large hotel, and make it a popular Summer resort.

There are 500 acres in the property. The American Canoe Association had its annual meet there last Summer. It is a delightful spot, jutting out for nearly two miles into the widest portion of the Hudson. It is here that Dr. Underhill made his famous medicinal wines, and many of the vineyards and the three wine vaults still remain.

CHIMES WILL RING AGAIN

Once More Old Trinity's Bells Will Be Heard on New Year's Eve.

BUT IT MAY BE FOR THE LAST TIME

Dr. Morgan Dix Says that if There Is Disorder the Chimes Will Welcome No More New Years.

The chimes of old Trinity will bid goodbye to the dying year and welcome the birth of 1895 on next Monday night, as they had done for half a century until last year.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, has decided to permit the ringing of the chimes, in response to urgent requests from hundreds of people, many of them personal friends of the venerable clergyman.

A carefully-prepared programme will be rendered, consisting of sacred and national anthems.

Dr. Dix said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I will have the chimes rung this year merely as an experiment. I refused to have them speed the parting of 1893 and welcome 1894, as I could not receive any assurance from Superintendent Byrnes that he would guarantee perfect order from the thousands of people who would assemble to hear the bells. It is a beautiful custom, and no one regretted the necessity that compelled me to have them remain mute more than myself.

"People were in the habit of assembling in the vicinity of Trinity Church by the thousands. They carried tin horns and made the night hideous with noise, completely drowning the music of the bells. They failed to appreciate the sacredness of the time and forced me to take the step I did. I sincerely trust they will not do so this Monday night. If there is disorder, it will be the last time old Trinity's bells will chime on New Year's Eve."

New-Yorkers will remember the wave of indignation and protest that swept the city from the Battery to the Bronx when it became known last year that the chimes would not be rung on New Year's Eve. For over a week Dr. Dix was besieged from all sides to recall his order, but he was firm, and said that unless Superintendent Byrnes guaranteed order the bells would not ring. The Superintendent replied that he would send the entire police reserve force to Trinity and arrest every person who acted disorderly, but he could not "guarantee" order. The result was that the bells did not ring, although fully 5,000 people assembled at Broadway and Wall Street in the hope that the bells would give a joyous welcome to 1894.

Although they had no voice of greeting at its birth, the sweet-toned bells will chime its death knell and bid a glorious welcome to 1895.

DANGEROUS FAC SIMILES OF STAMPS

A Question of Interest to Philatelists Now Before the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—One of the most delicate and intricate questions ever submitted for a legal opinion to the Department of Justice has been asked of Attorney General Olney by the Treasury Department. It is whether stamp collectors have the right to print and sell fac similes of United States and foreign postage stamps.

The business has attained considerable proportions, and, with the increase of the trade, the stamps turned out have gradually reached a perfection in artistic finish and coloring that makes them hardly distinguishable from the genuine. The best engravers and printers are employed in this work, and while Chief Hazen of the Secret Service does not charge that any such stamps, either foreign or domestic, are used illegally, he contends that the possibilities for fraud on revenue are startling. In unscrupulous hands such stamps and dies could be utilized for wholesale frauds. As to foreign stamps, the United States, by its treaties with the various powers, is committed to prevent the counterfeiting of obligations of foreign nations of any kind, and stamps by law are held to be obligations—so that the question assumes international importance.

Philatelists contend that by printing fac similes of stamps they are serving as educators of youth and prevent imposition. Until the question is decided by the Attorney General, the Treasury Department will confine its efforts to securing possession of dangerous stamp dies, but will not undertake to confiscate the large stock of stamp albums in the hands of booksellers and others.

MEDALS ONLY FOR HEROES

New Restrictions on the Bestowal of the United States Testimonials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A life-saving medal issued by the United States in the future will be indeed a medal of honor, because of the difficulty in obtaining it in recognition of heroism. The new restrictions are pointed out to-day in a circular issued by Superintendent Kimball, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle.

The circular, following the opinion of the Attorney General, declares that life-saving medals can only be awarded to those who save life on the high seas or in waters owned by the United States or over which the United States has jurisdiction. When life is saved in waters wholly within a State and not forming a part of the navigable waters of the United States, or in small inland streams, ponds, pools, &c., the rescuers are not entitled to medals.

The most rigid examination of evidence will be made. It must be in the form of affidavits made by eye-witnesses of good repute and standing, testifying of their own knowledge. The opinion of witnesses that the person for whom an award is sought imperiled his life or made signal exertions is not sufficient, but the affidavit must set forth in detail all facts and occurrences tending to show clearly in what manner and to what extent life was risked, or whether signal exertions were made, so that the department may judge for itself as to the degree of merit involved.

Money as a Measure of Art.

From The Westminster Gazette.

We are great admirers of the theatrical profession, and are loth to admit that they have any faults or failings at all. But if one small foible may be attributed to them it is that they are given to taking themselves just a little too seriously. And if this be at all maintainable of players, it is indisputable of playwrights. It is quite refreshing, therefore, after all the recent tall talk about the mission of the stage at large, and the lady with a past in particular, to find Mr. Hall Caine bringing it down to pounds, shillings, and pence, after all. Speaking at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund last night, he said:

"They were justified in taking up the challenge as boldly, and in saying, with Lord Beaconsfield: 'Success is success. Success is greatness; if it is not, give it a better definition.' The moment a subject got out of proportion, it failed. They had had two solid years of the lady with a past. [Laughter.] They might depend upon it that the moment that she got out of proportion the hint would first come to the manager through the returns of the box office."

So that Mrs. Grudden, sitting at the receipt of custom, is the real criterion of greatness, which is success, in "the purest, highest, noblest drama in the world." A painful, but we daresay a wholesome, disillusionment.

Churches That Were Never Built.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"The craze for building churches for the colored people of the South has died out," said W. H. Wilson of New-Orleans, in conversation in this city. "At one time there were in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars sent down South for the purpose of erecting these church buildings, and several preachers grew to be very wealthy. In almost every city down there can be found half-finished church buildings, and in some places there are several of them. One of these had $350,000 given to it, and was never finished. The pastor now has an extensive ranch in California. In a few instances a roof was placed over the basement, and services are held in the partly-completed churches."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 3 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana,"); at 2:30 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 5 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam"); at 12:30 PM (supplementary 2 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne") at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania,) with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, per mail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Annual Series of Winter Cruises to the Windward Islands, Trinidad, &c., from New-York, February 2, 13, and 23.
THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES.

Egypt, Nile, and Palestine.

Personally-conducted parties will leave New-York as follows:
Tour No. 1—Jan. 5, per "Normannia."
Tour No. 2—Feb. 2, per "Werra."
Tours 3 and 4—Feb. 23, per "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
Including trip on the Nile and Camping Tour in the Holy Land.

MEXICO.

A Grand Tour to Mexico, leaving New-York on Feb. 9, by Ward Line S. S. "Yumuri." A pleasant cruise on the Gulf, and tour through Mexico on Special Pullman Trains.

FLORIDA.

Five special parties to Florida under personal escort by
Special Pullman Vestibule Trains
Will leave New-York on Tuesdays, Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 26, March 12, 26, visiting all the most attractive Florida resorts.
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all trunk lines.
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. *Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9 7 A.M. Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan.16,10A.M. *Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan.23, 7 A.M. Britannic, Feb.20, 3 P.M.
No Cotton Carried or Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon passage, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid certificates, $15. Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Dec.29, 6:30 AM. Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
Etruria....Jan. 5, noon Lucania, Jan.26, 5:30 AM.
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Winter flight dat passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—By specially-chartered steamer "Friesland," Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo, 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-U. S. Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants.
Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.
F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y.,
Official Ticket Agt. Pennsylvania, Erie R. R.,&c.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Jan. 2, 11 A.M. Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 A.M. Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 P.M.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Dec. 28
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 31
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and E. Line via Jacks.,
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 370 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 12, 6 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Th., Jan.3, 10 A.M.	Ems, Tu., Feb.5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn.8, 6 AM	Elbe, Tu., Feb.12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan.15, 9 A.M.	Saale, Tu., Feb.19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan.22, 6 AM	Lahn, Tu., Feb.26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan.29, 9 AM	Ems, Tu., Mch.5, 11 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen